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THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

How we love the little paper, e'er so modest and so meet,
As it comes its lengthy journey from the country every week;
From the good old town behind us that we left so long ago,
When the city fever becked us with its artificial glow.
Oh, the news is never startling, and the pictures are but few,
And it's crowded with stock matter, and the type is never new;
But it brings an old-time feeling as we turn its pages o'er,
Reading here and there of neighbors, as we've often read before:

"John Smith has gone to Meadowbrook
To see his brother Bill."
"Ike Marvin's hired the Peckham place
On top of Miller's hill."
"Sam Barton's fixed his cider press."
"Ben Holmes has bought a cow."
"Hamp Culver's going to paint his barn."
"It's time to hay it now."
"Doc. Sanders' boy has cut his foot."
"The wells are getting dry."
"The price of eggs has dropped a cent,
But butter still is high."
"A drummer came to town today."
"Bill Brown has sold his mare."
"Ice cream at Baker's corner store,
It's cooling to be there."

Yes, we love the little paper, it's so brimming full of news,
And we tear the pasted wrapper we're so eager to peruse;
And we settle by the fireside while the world goes rushing on,
And devote an hour to reading, which is all too quickly gone,
And we look across the distance from the city to the town,
And we sigh and brush a teardrop as we lay the paper down;
For we're carried back to school days and to good old days of yore,
When we read these simple items, as we've often read before:

"The band will meet on Friday night."
"Dick Wade is out again."
"Lem Wallace's sold his sorrel horse
And team to Enoch Lane."
"Will Miner's passing 'round cigars—
A bouncing boy, they say."
"Dot Clarke has got the chicken pox."
"The schools all close today."
"Sim Haines is going to build an ell."
"Church festival tonight."
"The summer boarders have arrived,
The town is lively quite."
"A parcel lost on Miller's hill,
Finder please leave it here."
"Subscribe for The Weekly Gazette,
One dollar for the year." —Joe Cone.

SCHILLER HOUSE.

No poet has ever lived in Germany who is more popular than Schiller, and since his death the house at Marbach in which he was born has been visited by many of his admirers.

As the accompanying picture shows, it is a plain, unassuming dwelling, and there is nothing either about its exterior

or interior which indicates that for some years it sheltered a man of genius. For young Schiller it was a comfortable home, and ever since his death it has been to Germans what Burns' cottage is to Scotchmen and what Shakespeare's home, at Stratford on Avon, is to Englishmen.

ELABORATE HOSIERY.

The season's importations of hosiery include very elaborate and handsome designs. Fifty dollars is the price asked for some of these richly embroidered silk stockings. An artistic pair in white silk show chiffon leaves and flowers set in the fine mesh. The same design is in black. In another pair of black stockings tiny white and shaded blue beads are closely imitated in embroidery, producing quite a Japanese effect, the design showing tiny birds flying across the fabric in regular "Jap" style. Another costly stocking is ornamented with exquisite drawn work in unique pattern.

THE UBIQUITOUS STOCK

Nothing as Yet So Satisfactory—Fashioned From Odds and Ends.

Any originality of style in a stock collar at this advanced stage of its wear is a matter of pure inspiration. It is, of course a matter of proper pride with the originator, though she is morally certain that within a week every one of her feminine friends will have copied it. Stealing the design of a stock collar pattern is, of course, wholly beyond the horizon of anything the patriarch could have had in mind when he penned number eight in the Decalogue.

The two leading colors in this variety of neckwear are light blue and scarlet, although almost any other good shade is employed when the costume calls for it. All white, of course, is of unwaning popularity and black and white always au fait.

A pretty way to make up linen stocks is to stitch a very narrow border of red on the outer edges or even the tiny turnover flaps on each side and the tabs, whether these be double or single. Small red bordered straps are sometimes stitched across such a stock, and little white and red crocheted buttons are sewed on wherever there is room. Rows of small clusters of French knots are still in high favor. Narrow silk folds, for the especial use of amateur stock designers, can be purchased in the prevailing shades, and so can bands of the popular needlework stitches of the day, herring-bone feather and brier stitch, cross stitch, hemstich and French knots. Besides these there are the narrow drawnwork bands and wider ones of the fascinating Paraguay disks that are still altogether "the thing."

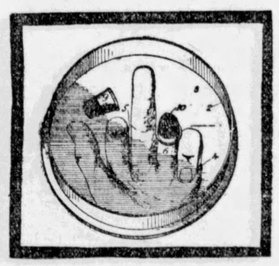
The busy designer avails herself of all aids, but the true artist prefers to put in her own fancy stitches upon the dainty creation and so give it that indescribable but unmistakable air of style and individuality. In making up tabs for stocks scraps of lace, often the most minute, may be charmingly utilized, woven together with pipings and fagotings into a fascinating and cobwebby whole, that sometimes defies imitation.

Two favorite styles of "tabs" are the overlapping pieces, cut in all sorts of odd shapes and falling from the center of the stock to any length desired, and the double ends, one on each side of the center, made in semi-stole fashion. V-shaped front pieces of lace are especially designed to be worn with pelerines and fichus which open in front. Quite a fad is at its height now for little turnover collars and cuffs bordered with fruit in natural colors and almost natural sizes. Sprays of the same are also applied to the ends of tab or tie in front. Many sets for morning wear are of white dotted pink or blue lawn, with extremely narrow borders of white, or white collars with the borders of any delicate shade. An especial attraction of these simple designs is that they launder particularly well. A pretty idea is to cut the edge from a dainty handkerchief, decorated with lace or embroidery, and sew this to a stock band with the corners in front. The rest of the handkerchief border makes a pretty pair of cuff turnovers to match. Since in the manufacture of the ubiquitous stock pretty much any and everything is utilized, even the possessor of "only a rag bag" need not be behind the times.

THIMBLE PUZZLE.

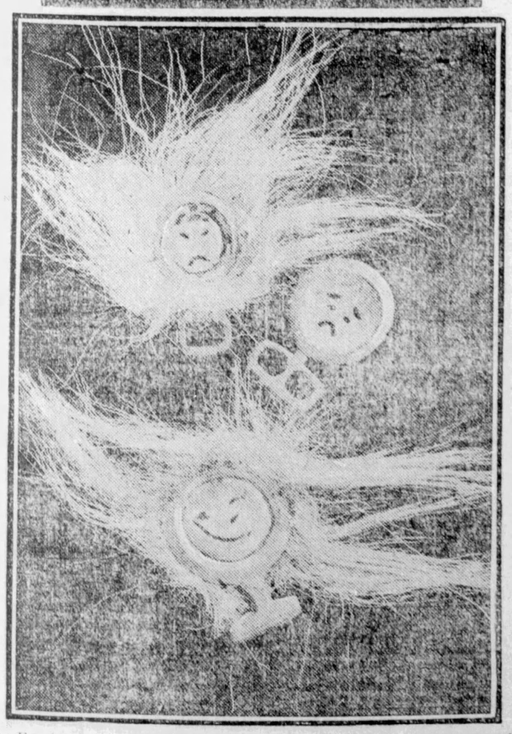
Here is a new thimble puzzle, and very different it is from the one which has proved such an attractive feature at country fairs for the past century or more.

As the accompanying picture shows, its principal part is a box, on the bottom of which is the representation of a human hand. Bosses or knobs, which look like ordinary finger tips, are fixed on this hand, and in the box are several thimbles, the diameters of which correspond with those of the bosses. The thimbles are not attached to anything, and the trick consists in moving them so that



they will take their proper places on the finger tips. It looks easy, yet it is quite difficult, for the thimbles somehow seem to have an aversion for the tips, and it takes an expert to place them quickly in their proper positions.

Esquimaux Finger Mask



The Esquimaux are the greatest of all mask makers. During their religious ceremonials they impersonate their own various gods, wearing masks for the purpose; but the most curious thing is that they wear little masks on their fingers, as well as big ones to cover their faces.

These finger masks, the like of which are unknown anywhere else in the world, usually represent the sun. They are of wood, carved with a laughing or weeping face, and the rays of the sun are represented by white hair—from the belly of the wild reindeer—set around as a fringe. The sun is the most important of the Esquimaux divinities, and the principal object of the winter ceremonial is to persuade the sun god to come back from the south.

The Mechanical Jackass.

The "mechanical jackass" is a patented device for making the most horrible noises imaginable, and is sometimes used at "charivaris" or on occasions where fun-makers are anxious to create as much disturbance as possible in a limited time. One may describe it as a combination of two whistles, a tin horn, with a reed pipe inside of it, and a double flat circular tin diaphram.

It is worked by a sort of piston pump, the handle of which is jerked in one hand while the instrument itself is held in the other, and the mixture of shriek and bellow that it sends forth is too horrible for words to give a notion of. Originally it was intended for a fog alarm, but it seems never to have been applied to that use.

Babel and Bible.

On January 13, 1902, Dr. Freidrich Delitzsch, professor of Assyriology in the University of Berlin, delivered his famous lecture on the relations between the Bible and the results of modern research among the cuneiform inscriptions and recovered sculptures of ancient Assyria. This lecture, called Babel and Bible, was delivered under the auspices of the German Oriental Society at Berlin, in the presence of the Emperor Wilhelm, at whose wish it was repeated on February 1, in the royal palace.

The lecture was a temperate and clear statement of the facts as to the results of Assyriological research, and their significance in a clear understanding of the Old Testament. Astonishing to say, the lecture raised a storm of excitement. The champions of the older learning attacked it from all sides. Biblical scholars discussed it from various points of view. Halevy the venerable Assyriologist; the noted Biblical scholars Cornill and Gunkel, the theologians Harnack and Konig, liberal and orthodox Jewish rabbis, and Catholic as well as Protestant clergymen, all participated in the discussion.

That no rejoinder came from Delitzsch seemed strange until it was learned that he had returned to the ruins of Babylon in the search of new discoveries; and it was not until he had returned to Germany, and was again asked to lecture before the Emperor, that he had a public opportunity to reply to his critics. Even then he did not descend to personal controversy, but related the additional facts he had gathered, leaving his audience to draw their own inferences. The second lecture created quite as much of a sensation as the first; and as the Emperor Wilhelm was criticised for what was interpreted as a full agreement with Prof. Delitzsch's views, he felt constrained to make a public statement, which he did in a letter addressed to Admiral Hollman, president of the Oriental society.

In this, he expressed the view that the lecturer had not confined himself to the determination of the extent to which the inscriptions shed light on the history of the Israelites, and the extent to which the highly developed civilization of the Babylonians influenced and impressed that of the Israelites, thus saving "the honor and good name of the Babylonian people, which has certainly been depicted in the Old Testament in a revolting and grossly one-sided manner." The quotation is in the Emperor's words. But he objected to Prof. Delitzsch's drawing the religious conclusions he voiced in his lecture, especially on the subject of revelation.

Then he went on to state his own personal views, in which he defended revelation, but rejected the belief in the full inspiration of all of the Old Testament. He wrote: "It is to me self-evident that the Old Testament contains many sections which are of a purely and historical nature, and are not God's revealed word." One of these sections, he says, is the Mosaic code of laws—"the legislative act on Sinai," as the Emperor calls it. He says: "When Moses had to reburnish well known paragraphs of law, perhaps derived from the code of Hammurabi, in order to incorporate and bind them into the loose, weak fabric of his people, here perhaps the historian can construe from the sense or wording a connection with the laws of Hammurabi, the friend of Abraham."

Under the general title, Babel and Bible, the Open Court Publishing Co., of Chicago, has just issued in a volume of 227 pages, both the first and second lectures of Prof. Delitzsch, the letter of the Emperor, and a number of controversial papers on the subject, including those by Prof. Harnack on Emperor Wilhelm's views, by M. Joseph Halevy, the most renowned of French Orientalists, Cornill, and a number of others including general replies to the critics of both lectures by the author. The volume is well illustrated with engravings of tablets, inscriptions and sculptures from Babylonian sources. The volume as a whole shows very clearly what archaeological research is doing to shed light on the Old Testament records—not to destroy the Bible history, but to make it clear, and aid in the right interpretation of the Hebrew Scriptures.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

NATION'S WEALTH DOUBLED IN 20 YEARS.

The Only Loss in Merchant Marine in the Foreign Trade.

It is a fact of immense significance that the wealth and productive activities of the United States have more than doubled in the last twenty years. Inasmuch as we are now looking forward with some degree of doubt as to the developments of the coming year, it is well to take a brief backward glance at these two decades in order that we may augment our courage in viewing the future.

It is certainly a tremendous fact that this country can in twenty years add 100 per cent and over to its wealth and power. Indeed, the time that it has taken to do this is less than twenty years, only for comparison with census statistics which are gathered only once in ten years it is more convenient to take the two-decade period for the purpose of contrasting the conditions then with those existing now. If so much as this can be accomplished since 1882, is there not ample ground for the belief that the development in the coming twenty years will be equally as great?

In order that there may be no mistake as to the assertion that the resources of this country have been doubled in two decades, we present the following table, showing the percentages of increase since 1882. In some cases the comparison is made between 1880 and 1900 inasmuch as the census statistics of those years are the only ones available.

Developments of the country; percentages of increase, 1882-1902.

*Area	5
Population	50
Wealth	111
Money in circulation	16
Clearings United States	123
Clearings New York	64
Deposits in savings banks	184
Deposits in national banks	200
Deposits in all banks	238
Railroad freight carried one mile	200
Exports	80
Imports	25
Number of farms	44
Number engaged in agriculture	21
Value of farm profits	74
Wool production	36
Wheat production	33
Corn production	18
Cotton production	94
Sugar production	208
Gold production	150
Silver production	43
Coal production	193
Pig iron production	200
Production of minerals	137
Number manufacturing establishments	100
Number men employed in them	109
Wages paid in them	119
Value manufactured products	143
Iron and steel manufacturing	193
Consumption per capita of wine, etc.	62
Ordinary receipts of government	29
Postoffice receipts	160
Telegraph messages	154
Newspapers	92
Tonnage American vessels	66
Com. in Amer. vessels on Great Lakes	150
DECREASE.	
Am. vessels engaged in foreign trade	39

*Increase in area by acquisition of Philippines, Porto Rico and Hawaii. Increase in population based upon census for United States alone.

Remarkable as these figures are as affording a bird's eye view of the marvelous progress of the United States in the last twenty years, the most conspicuous fact disclosed by them is after all the decrease in the foreign trade carried in American vessels. In almost every other field of enterprise this country has made rapid strides, outstripping the other nations of the world in the race for commercial supremacy, but in this important direction we have fallen far behind. Our failure to develop the merchant marine is all the more notable because other progress we have made in other respects. This failure has been in the past explained as due, partly at least, to the fact that we have been so busy in developing our internal commerce that we have had no time or inclination for business activities outside. But this excuse no longer exists. During the past few years the thoughts of our business men have been largely centered upon the enlargement of our foreign markets and great progress has been made in that direction. Hand in hand with an extension of the foreign trade should go a corresponding development in the merchant marine. It was in recognition of the fact that the International Mercantile Marine Co. was established. That was a move in the right direction, but it leaves still much to be accomplished in order to make our commerce on the high seas as notable a proof of the national wealth and power as the imposing statistics of our internal trade.

It is noticeable that Secretary Shaw in his recent speech in Chicago called attention to the need of increasing the merchant marine, but his plan for bringing about this development involved the doubtful policy of subsidies. It is understood that another subsidy bill is to be introduced into congress and no doubt the advocates of this policy will use with effect the recent action of the British government in giving a great subsidy to the Cunard Steamship Co. in order to make effective its competition with all foreign steamship lines. This far, however, public sentiment in this country has not been sufficient to secure any large legislation in the direction of ship subsidies. That large sums were granted in aid of the transcontinental lines of railroads is true, but perhaps for this very reason we have been reluctant to expend like sums for the extension of our shipping. We have been more intent upon protecting our shipbuilding interest than upon granting aid to steamship companies. Whether we will finally get around to the point of adopting the subsidy policy remains to be seen.—Wall Street Journal.

Foiled Ambition.

The late W. E. Henley once met Robert Louis Stevenson, and found his friend distressed because he was not a Voltaire or a Dumas, though he had an equipment which ought to have made him their peer. Stevenson put his "failure" down to the weakness of his lungs. "Perhaps you are right, Louis," said Henley; "I've always felt that, if I had not been a blessed cripple, I could have taken the earth in my hand and hurled it into the sun."—Argonaut.

Descriptive.

Darkaway—Did you make love to any girls at the shore?

Cleverton—Yes. One from Boston and one from New Orleans.

"How was it?"

"Did you ever have chills and fever?"—October Smart Set.

A New York Story of Today.

Lees and Leaven

By EDWARD W. TOWNSEND

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IX:—THE TWO WHITE RIVER GIRLS.

Some readers of this page have already made acquaintance with Mr. and Mrs. John Worthington, in another history of days like these. In the years during which his eldest son gradually emerged from the restricted world governed by his high-priced tutors, into the larger world of society and affairs, John Worthington, sr., had changed but little. His rounded shoulders had expanded a little, making his resemblance to an inverted pyramid a little more marked; his face had grown a little more grey, making it a little more difficult to discover the fact that he wore short grey side-whiskers; a little more pronounced was his manner of determined and ponderous amiability—as if, whatever the justification, he would never be surprised into displaying by his expression how far beneath him was the world in general. He still believed that he was a person, not an institution; he still thought that the "Worthington interests" were in some manner controlled by him, and that the people really in charge of the many and mighty affairs known as the Worthington interests were directed by him. No one ever sought to disabuse his simple mind of that harmless delusion, and he attended board meetings, councils, conferences, with his accustomed bearing of having something to do there besides to give his consent, and, when required, his signature, to the decisions and results of the managers who actually forwarded the industrial and commercial and financial interests which combined to make the fortune vested in his name, but with whose direction or control he had no more to do than the man in the street.

Mrs. Worthington, who had been the beautiful Nan Lansing, rejoiced more than she had over any other thing that had come into her serene, smiling life, when she saw that her first-born, Jack, had, in inheriting her strong mental fibre, inherited her calm determination to rule where he reigned. When, at an early age, he came into contact with the men in charge of the Worthington interests, and they undertook to train him into the respectable figurehead required as a consistent successor of his father, they were surprised to see him show a good-natured purpose, quite in his mother's manner, to learn whatever he should know to equip himself to be the real head of the Worthington interests. His mother rejoiced to see that her son was to redeem the affairs of the family into the family hands. The crumpled rose-leaf which disturbed the serenity of her repose was that her husband was but a yard in the hands of men who took only perfunctory pains to make a show of treating him otherwise than as a piece of office furniture.

Jack—John Worthington, Jr.—had taken a lively interest in the quiet preliminary plans under way for the formation of a great consolidation of iron industry, in which Worthington capital was to be largely invested, but the final plans of which were being delayed by the failure to secure an important piece of mining land owned by a man named Isaac Bunton. An interest opposing the Worthingtons' had offered Bunton a large sum for the land, and since then both sides had tried without success to secure it, or bring Bunton into the deal. The village coal and iron merchant's actions had puzzled both sides in the rivalry. He was discovered to be a shrewd fellow, but it was not thought that he fully realized how important it was to the promoters of the deal that, before its perfection, they should have control of that particular ore body. The fact was that, without its control by the Worthington combination, a rival would always be threatening; and with its control a successful rivalry would be impossible. Only the two interests struggling for the leadership in the proposed combination had information that the Bunton land was, in truth, the centre of a deposit of rich and easily mined ore, proved to be so by secret developments on all sides of it, of which Bunton himself could have no exact knowledge. Why, then, would he not sell?

On the evening that Howard made his first appearance in the editorial rooms of the Morning Chronicle, Jack Worthington told his father and mother the story of his latest failure to bring Mr. Bunton to terms. "He's a curious chap," said Jack, "or rather he is curiously minded about this land of his. In other things he seems to be a straightforward sort of fellow."

His mother who had seemed to be but slightly interested in the details of the story, looked up now with sudden interest, and repeated, "Straightforward?"

"Did I say straightforward?" her son asked, "I might have said commonplace."

"You might have said Hoboken," she said, smiling, "but what you did say was 'straightforward.' I'm dreadfully disappointed for your sake, Jack. I hoped you'd make a success of this—believed you would." She was silent for a moment, and then said with the conviction of voice and manner that women use only when they have formed an opinion intuitively: "Then Mr. Bunton is dishonest."

"Nonsense, Nan!" This from the senior Worthington. "Mr. Bunton is—he is—a man of—of property."

"Then of course he can't be dishonest," she said laughing good-naturedly at him. "I'd like to see the honest gentleman."

"I was about to tell you," Jack said. "They are in town, and as they entertained me out there you must call on them."

"Certainly," said his mother. "You say 'them,' Jack; how many of them?"

"Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Bunton."

"Like what, for instance?"

"Personally? Oh, father and mother like anyone you'd meet anywhere. Mother a quiet, well-mannered woman, somewhat disciplined by daughter, I should say. Was a school ma'am, I seem to have heard. Pa Bunton, rather nervous chap; seems to like to have his women going it socially—in a White River way."

"And the daughter?"

"Yes, the daughter?" joined in Mr. Worthington with awakened interest.

"The daughter?—oh, she's a—why, she's a girl."

"Indeed!" exclaimed Mrs. Worthington in pretended amazement. "I rather fancied her being a boy."

"Well, she's—let me see," Jack said, puckering his brows. "She's decidedly a goodlooker."

"Goodlooker? What's the English for that?" asked his mother, raising her brows.

"I thought, mamma dear, that you might know the song in which the soulful line occurs: 'She's a corking goodlooker! See? But of course, if you only speak English, and know no Manhattanese—"

"Please, Jack!"

"Well, then; Miss Bunton has two rather large blue eyes with which she is not at all afraid to look at you—meaning anyone, with assurance. She has hair which, as I recall, was of a fluffiness. She sings the songs of Broadway with a dash quite surprising to hear in White River; and generally tangles the hearts of the swains of them parts, as the poet says, in a manner sad to contemplate; and—"

"I think that will do," his mother interrupted hopelessly.

"Is this young person of a marriageable age?" asked his father solemnly.

"Sir, she is so," Jack answered just as solemnly.

"Then," said the head of the house of Worthington, with deep meaning, "I see a way to get that Bunton land into the family without buying it."

"What in ever can papa be hinting at?" said Jack, winking at his mother.

"A marriageable daughter and the only child. Ah!" said Mr. Worthington, in a tone of solemn mystery. "Ah!"

"Your father is a tremendous social diplomat," Mrs. Worthington said to her son, shaking her head at him, to keep him from laughing.

"And, mamma," Jack said suddenly, "there are some other people here from White River you must call on. You've heard me speak of Paxton? The chap the papers call the 'White River Advocate Man.' He's here."

"Is it White River etiquette that I should call on him?" she asked, smiling.

"No. His sister, Miss Paxton."

"Really, Jack, I cannot extend my calling list indefinitely. It's getting rather crowded with nobodies again and needs pruning."

"I shouldn't just call the Paxtons 'nobodies,' mamma," he said in a tone that made her look at him with sudden scrutiny. "Besides—I thought I had mentioned it—they have entertained me at their home."

"Bless us!" she cried, pinching his cheek. "We need not be serious, need we? Of course, if you have accepted their hospitality, I shall call on the girl—Miss Advocate, did you say?"

"Yes. Miss Grace Advocate Paxton."

"And what is she like?"

"She? Well, if it comes to that, she's a girl, too."

"Daughters all girls! Peculiar White River," murmured his mother.

"But another kind of girl. She goes in for serious work."

"Charity, temperance or Woman's Rights?"

"Architectural decoration."

"Goodness, Jack!"

"Plays like an angel."

"Harp?"

"Piano. Sings bully, and—and—what did you want to know particularly, mamma?"

"As to eyes and hair, for instance. You remember the iron-ore girl's."

"But Miss Paxton is different."

"So you've said."

"Let's see; she's jolly without being giggly, and can droop her eyelids—not nonsense—not, you know—"

"Yes, I know."

"And is awfully proud of Howard."

"Howard?"

"Her brother. Good, honest, stanch pride; and her eyes—did I mention them?—are dark and clear, and kind, and sweet and—why, what's the matter, mamma?"

"Nothing, my son. Those electric lights just there. Yes, turn out that cluster. They rather hurt my eyes. Were you going to your club? Good-night, my dear."

"Nan," said Mr. Worthington, when they were alone, "I have a plan. We'll not let Jack know until you've seen and formed a judgment of the young person, but if Miss Bunton seems to be a desirable wife for him, why, don't you see, we can have him marry her, and then the land—did you speak to me?"

"Were you awake when Jack talked to me just now?"

"I don't think I've slept."

"Then, didn't you hear Jack tell me that he's in love with Miss Paxton?"

"In love? Truly, I must have dozed! I did not once hear the word love."

"He said it a hundred—a thousand—times. Oh, my son!"

Grace made her home with widowed Mrs. Hartley and her daughter Florence, who, happily for Grace's plans, was a student at the School of Design. They lived in an old-fashioned neighborhood of the East Side, about midway between Madison Square and the park, but not so far off the avenue that it could not be found by Mrs. Worthington's coachman with only a little trouble. The small wistaria-covered dwelling, and a little income—a very little one—was all that the late Mr. Hartley left of a once respectable fortune; so the widow had fallen into a social obscurity from a former lustre which can be judged when it is said that, upon receiving Grace's address, Mrs. Worthington distinctly recalled Mrs. Hartley as a person she once knew. Therefore, as Mrs. Worthington is the most tactful woman in New York, when she was received by the widow Hartley, she greeted her as if they had parted but yesterday, and met now, as always, friends, equals.

Mrs. Hartley, not being much more lonely now than during the festive lifetime of the departed Hartley, had accepted widowhood and reduced income with cheerful philosophy; and was in a frame of mind now to enjoy the great Mrs. Worthington's amiable pose without bitterness or cynicism. "Nan Worthington deserves all her good fortune," she thought, "for it never spoiled her."

Mrs. Hartley was above making pretence as to her worldly state, so, when Mrs. Worthington said, "And your visitor, Miss Paxton, shall I see her?" the widow replied, "My boarder, Miss Paxton, is sure to be home in a few minutes with my daughter. They are attending the School of Design together—and here they are."

And there they were, to be sure, for a voice in the hall called out sturdily, "Tea, tea; bread and jam; oh, how nearly starved we am! Where are you, mamma?"

Mrs. Worthington had not seen Miss Hartley since the days when she took her airing on the avenue with a nursemaid, and now, when two young women burst into the little parlor, laughing, and keeping step to the refrain, "Tea, tea, bread and jam," she looked from one to the other keenly, to see if she could decide which was the Westerner who had captured the affections of her son. Her instinct quickly and correctly decided upon the taller of the two, the one with big dark eyes, who, discovering a stranger, blushed, stopped swinging the picture hat she held in one hand, and gave a mass of brown hair a hasty, desperate sweep with the other hand, in a hope that its workroom disorder would abate somewhat.

Mrs. Worthington made an unfashionably long call; waited for and partook of tea, bread and jam; waited to hear all about Miss Hartley's studies, and to express her surprise that such an institution as the School of Design was flourishing in New York and she never hear of it; waited to refresh Mrs. Hartley with gossip of the set, exactly as if that lady was still a member; but never did she seem to take more than casual notice of Grace, after politely putting the one or two conventional questions required by the fact that it was Grace, after all, whom she had called on.

But when she was on her way home she canvassed Grace; every point in her appearance, her voice, manner, every word she had spoken, every detail.

Grace was a little nervous about returning that call, until Mrs. Hartley agreed to go with her. "I must go," she said, "for one good card deserves another, so I might as well go when you do, Miss Paxton. I probably shall not have the privilege of meeting Mrs. Worthington again in another dozen years, or more; but that is nothing—in New York."

The call developed nothing of a terrifying nature. There were several other women there, and, to Grace's surprise, a few men; but no one took much notice of anyone else; no more or less, certainly, than they did of Grace, and after a few words with the hostess, Grace felt emboldened in the general lack of interest anyone had in anyone or anything, to inspect such rooms of the great house as were opened and thrown together. She became much interested in this, and was glad that her professional curiosity was not observed—though sometimes she caught Mrs. Worthington glancing at her: "Just to see that I don't get lost, I suppose," thought Grace. When she went, with Mrs. Hartley, to say good-bye to Mrs. Worthington, the hostess said, "You are going in for architectural designing, my son tells me."

"Yes," Grace replied. "When we left White River I felt prepared to design the decorations of a palace or a theatre. But now"—she smiled—"I would not undertake to decorate a doll's house. My! I have a year of the principles of architecture before I am allowed even to undertake a conventional detail."

"You have been looking at our decorations, here. What do you think of them?"

"In White River I should have been prepared with an answer," Grace replied, with another smile. "But here—I am dumb."

"But you must not lack confidence—in New York, of all places."

The Buntons took a furnished house near the park, east, and were in a surprisingly short time very much at home there. Mrs. Bunton solved the problem of how to manage an establishment requiring a dozen servants for its proper conduct, by the expedient of turning the whole management over to a housekeeper, who made such a liberal estimate for expenses that, with her own tradesmen's commissions and the cook's and butler's stealings, added to the actual expenses, the total came near enough to the estimate to make complaint seem mere fault-finding. So domestic peace reigned.

Isaac approved of this plan, for his affairs were prosperous. It was a desirable arrangement, too, for it gave Mrs. Bunton leisure to devote to Daisy's amusements. They were found chiefly in the shops, the restaurants where ladies may go unattended, and the theatres. The latter fascinated Daisy. A single visit to a popular play or light opera far from satisfied her. She went again and again, and the more numerous and gay the company of performers, the oftener she would see them. As she showed a calm purpose to go to the afternoon performances alone if her mother was disposed to rebel against a third or fourth visit to the same playhouse within a few weeks, Mrs. Bunton was constrained to go, too, the more as it was evident that Daisy would have welcomed an excuse to go alone. When Mrs. Bunton confided this discovery to her husband, he said, "Well, Carrie, it's a task on you, I know; but try to endure it, for it's the first thing Daisy has taken a real interest in since—since then."

"I wish she cared for the society of nice people," his wife commented. "Since we dined at the Worthingtons' a number of the people we met there, and others, have called on us. I know they were asked to call by Mrs. Worthington. Some of the young men are very nice, and seem disposed to be attentive to Daisy, but she is the same here as at home; capricious, or careless, or cynical to them."

"Is she that way to young Worthington?"

"Not wholly so; but it seems to me that is only because her pride is flattered by his attention—she is not interested in him."

"I'm sorry for that. Carrie, Mr. Worthington gave me a very plain hint recently that he would favor a marriage between Daisy and his son."

"Oh, Isaac!"

"He didn't say so in so many words, but if that wasn't the meaning of his talk I'm more mistaken than I'm in the habit of being."

"Isaac, supposing Daisy should change—should take an interest in some man that led to a proposal—what should we do about—about"—

"Why need we say anything?" he asked. "The old justice who married them is dead; no record of the marriage exists, and no one outside of the family knows."

"Daisy has changed so much," sighed the mother.

She did not tell her husband what made her sigh was not any change in Daisy that could be observed by the polite people they met now at their own and other houses. There, any change in the girl was to her advantage. She was cleverly imitative when she chose to be, and her manner was now a close copy of the best models she saw; and, with the exception of young men whose interest seemed to have a sentimental leaning, her new acquaintances found her quietly frank and amiable. But Mrs. Bunton saw another side of Daisy; she saw that her interest in the theatres she most fequented was more in the performers than in the performance. Daisy had already picked up an acquaintance with other young women who, like her, were persistent matinee goers, and their talk was of the men of the stage. The mother saw that it was in this life that the girl's whole real interest was centered—aside from the one thing they never mentioned!

Yet Daisy did not seem to be wayward-minded—she was wilful, rather—and if it had not been for the appearance of the thing, her mother would have as freely trusted her to go out alone now as in the unconventional days of White River. The love she bore even the memory of Harry Lawton would save her from actual evil, her mother believed.

X:—LOVE AT THE HURDLE.

Howard Paxton prospered in his way as well as did Isaac Bunton. The uneasy fears excited by the words of Turnbull at their supper were soon dispelled by his experiences at the office. There was one early unpleasantness, but that was explained. When his first contribution to the paper appeared, the objectionable illustration to the verses also appeared in its place. Howard went to the office thoroughly angry. He was glad there was no contract; he would resign! But before he could utter a word of protest, when he called on Mr. Carson for that purpose, the managing editor, who seemed to be in a towering rage, exclaimed: "Well, I guess that art editor will obey instructions after this—wherever he gets work. I declare, Paxton, I never was so angry in my life! He needn't tell me about not understanding orders; about the rush of work that upset him; about his wife and family. He should think of his wife and family before he makes such a blunder as to leave that picture in your verses. And then for the stupid fellow to come here and whine that he can't get work anywhere else. Let him starve!"

Howard's rage instantly passed, and he was all compassion. "I was awfully put out by that picture being run, after you ordered it killed; but if it's a question of anyone being discharged who needs work, I'd feel much worse to have that done than to have my stuff pictured with ballet girls."

"Oh, you're too soft-hearted, Paxton! Let the fellow go. I'll teach him a lesson—to starve a little."

"No, really, Mr. Carson! I'd feel like a thief if the man was discharged on my account."

"If you insist upon it," the Editor said, reluctantly, "I'll give him another chance."

"I really wish you would," Howard said earnestly.

"Just send that fellow a note then," said Carson, turning to his stenographer, "and say that he has another chance."

"Yes, sir," the stenographer replied, but instead of making any note he glanced at Howard in a way which said, "As clever as you are, gulled by Carson's commonest pretence!"

When Howard grew hardened to seeing his name and picture often and glaringly displayed in the columns of the papers, and on the bill boards of the elevated road stations, he enjoyed his new experiences. His work was hard, but he liked to work hard. He agreed to write ten columns a week; but he wrote when he liked, and as he was accustomed to day work he wrote in the daytime, now, and this gave him his evenings with Grace; an arrangement they both keenly enjoyed. They searched for, found, and luxuriated in good music, until Turnbull, who was their frequent companion, declared that he was at last convinced of the truth of the saying he had long doubted, that architecture was the art most closely allied to music. "No one merely human creature could possibly have two separate enthusiasms such as yours for architecture and music," he said to Grace. "I see it all; they are but two forms of the same art, and you have but one enthusiasm for one thing, differently expressed."

"But," said Grace, "architecture is said to be frozen music. You don't think that, do you? I think it is living and warm, and loving—or lovable. Don't you?"

Did he? He would have thought anything she could possibly have suggested; as to this world or the next; of art, or life, or of man, god, devil, or death!

"The saying lives," he replied, "because it is picturesque; not that it has any truth, or even sense. Here is your brother; he makes words into sayings without a glimmer of sense, but in a form that jingles, that catches on the threads of your skirt, and clings there. People repeat his sayings with the modest pride of being their inventor; on the stage they set his jingles to music and sing them deeper into men's minds, and your brother becomes conceited, and begins to think that he has done a worthy thing. Not at all. Now real worth—well, for instance, I'm preparing a special article on the national economic value of substituting corn cakes for beefsteaks as the American breakfast dish. It is one of a series of brilliant articles by which we propose to down the Beef

Using a Leopard as a Necktie

In the Berlin Zoological Garden is an Indian leopard which is so tame that it allows a man to raise it from the ground and place it around his neck in the manner shown in the accompanying picture.

The name of this interesting creature is Fatima, and it was imported to Europe when it was a mere cub. Compared with other leopards it is quite domestic, yet it only showed marked partiality for one person and that is the official who has kept watch over it since its arrival in Germany. He can do what he pleases with the animal, but it would be rather risky for any one else to lay a hand on it.

Leopards are naturally ferocious, and hence it is the more remarkable that this one should show such great affection for a human being. Moreover, the older the animal grows the fonder it seems to be of the man who has taken such good care of it in its foreign home.

Trust. Or see the color of its money," he added under his breath.

"Mr. Turnbull!" exclaimed Grace, "if you dare to joke about Howard's writing, I shall not let you go to the concert with us tonight."

"Ignore the man's envy and malice, sister," said Howard, "until he has put me up, and had me elected a member of this club."

They were dining as Turnbull's guests, at a little club whose members were nearly all writers or artists. The club was housed in the first floor and basement of an old residence, in a street far enough down town to be convenient for morning newspaper men, who must return to work after dinner, and to Howard was one of the chief attractions of New York. When he found that members were permitted to have the women of their families to dinner there, he eagerly accepted Turnbull's offer to put him up for membership. To him the club was romantic, its atmosphere sensitively congenial, and within its walls, quaintly decorated with drawings by illustrators and cartoonists whose names were famous, he found a charm in life which he had dreamed belonged to the companionship between men, but which he had never before known. Howard was soon made welcome there as a member. A poet whose verses had touched many phases of New York life, was the new comer's conductor, when Turnbull proposed him, and the same poet, smoking a short pipe, rose from where he was explaining the gentle art of pugilism, to greet Howard, and introduce him, when his membership was declared. There was one in the group into which Howard was introduced, who would smile with the others at the gentle poet's didactics on catch-as-catch-can wrestling, and then fly into a discussion of some point with a frenzy of earnestness.

This young man Howard had noticed because of his peculiarly determined cast of features, and a temperament which, with lightning-like swiftness, changed his mood from one of hearty, laughing frankness to violent storms of protest, invective or dispair. He would break off from some explosion of emotion that Howard feared would end his life, and with a quick smile look over to Howard in a way so engaging that Howard could but smile at him in return. On his way uptown for Grace—he had stopped at the club at a favorite gathering hour before dinner—he was joined in the surface car by the pale-faced youth of violent emotions. George Bannister, that was the young man's name, sat by Howard's side and talked with exceeding volubility and with highly un-American but expressive use of eyes, shoulders and hands in emphasis and explanation of his sentiment. He praised Howard's work extravagantly, and showed a familiarity with it that was flattering. Then, with a sigh, he became silent, and his manner changed to deep melancholy, emergence from which would seem to require a miracle. Howard, fearing to disturb this settled sadness, began reading the advertisements in the car, and after a smiling study of them proceeded to copy some of those in rhyme. He was making a collection of them, and eagerly sought new specimens. In this innocent employment he was rudely disturbed by hearing Bannister hiss in his ear: "Sir, I demand to know what you are laughing at?"

"Was I laughing?" asked Howard, startled at the other's intensity.

"That is a quibble, sir. You were smiling."

"One may smile, and not be a villain," Howard suggested.

"If it is your purpose to insult me, sir," Bannister hissed, "I only ask that you do it elsewhere—on the sidewalk. Will you go with me?"

Howard could but comply with the invitation, for already the other passengers were showing an embarrassing interest in him and his companion. On the sidewalk Bannister again demanded: "Will you tell me what you were laughing at?"

"Yes, I will," Howard replied, "but I must say that I don't like your manner. I'll make my explanation, and then I'll ask one of you, if you please."

"I'll give you any kind of satisfaction you want, sir!" the other exclaimed belligerently.

"Well," said Howard, "some people have a fancy for collecting epitaphs, say, or bookplates, or afterdinner speeches; I have a fancy for collecting odd or witty advertisements. I've collected all I could find which extol the merits of Sleeper's Iron Beds, among others, and chancing to find a new crop in that car, I copied them, and it appears that I smiled. They were worth a smile—I thought them really witty. Now, sir, if you will——"

But he got no further in his intention to ask an explanation. Bannister's arms flew around his neck, then he wrung his hands, put an arm under Howard's and hurried him up the street, saying in a rush of words: "I am a triple donkey! I am a thistle-eating ass! Forgive me! Say that you hate and despise, loathe, abominate me, but that you can forgive me! I thought your lip curled in derision; that you gibed me; that—I am an institution full of idiots! I shall end my worthless life—that is nothing! Say, first, that you forgive me!"

He was so honestly in an agony of humiliation, that Howard said with real concern: "I forgive you. But what the devil is the matter?"

Bannister stopped, and put both hands on Howard's shoulders. He was beaming now like a happy boy. "I wrote them!" he said.

"Them?" said Howard, confused.

"Yes!" he declared, smiling brightly. "I write verses for the drawings I make for beds, foods, soap—no one ever before acknowledged their wit. But," his face was suddenly the picture of despair—"I am unsung, unhonored—it is a dog's calling! It is a jest! The crowd laughs, but will not give credit for the wit that makes it laugh! I hate the crowd! I loathe, despise—bah! The dirt beneath—but, sir, I love you! I am an outcast, a dog—dine with me! This nameless trade makes money—aye, we'll dine as princes dine."

"Thank you," Howard said, still slightly dazed by the young man's torrential and fast-changing emotions, "but I am on my way to my sister's."

Bannister took Howard's arm again, and rushed him into a flower shop. There he purchased a bunch of expensive roses, and turned to Howard with an entire new manner, the suavity and gentleness of a well-bred man, and said, "Pray, Mr. Paxton, send these to your sister, with an apology, and dine with me. Tell your sister that you are doing an act of mercy, charity, and that I am her grateful slave from now through eternity."

Howard assented to the proposal, for his interest was keenly aroused in his companion. The roses and a note of explanation sent to Grace, the men started from the florist's when Bannister stopped, struck his forehead violently, and exclaimed, "No, we will not dine as princes dine, but as the gods! How I love her! Love! do I say! Adoration, worship, are but futile—oh, heavens, we have quarrelled! Where is your telephone?" he demanded of a clerk.

The clerk pointed to a little booth where patrons might telephone with the discretion the sending of flowers sometimes demands, and Banister led the way there. As he was about to enter the booth, he stopped and said, "No! Not my voice! Not my voice, too suddenly. You call her, and speak for me."

Howard called for and obtained the telephone whose number Bannister gave him, and a trembling voice asked, "Is that you, George?" "I am speaking for Mr. George Bannister," Howard said. "Ask her," whispered Bannister hoarsely, "if I am forgiven." Howard forwarded the inquiry, and the voice assured him that there was nothing to forgive, and asked tearfully if George was not coming to dinner. The lady's state of mind being explained by Howard over his shoulder, he was instructed to inform the voice that George was its devoted and humble slave, which, being done, the voice asked if George would not take the telephone in person. He did so, and swore that something had been entirely his fault; that he was a miserable wretch, who had been no better than a murderer to say that it was her fault, and could he bring Mr. Howard Paxton to dinner? Yes, it was the Mr. Paxton he had talked to her about, and she needn't dress with too much formality, as they were coming up dressed as they were.

Howard was greatly amused by these performances, for he had heard something of Bannister that had led him to expect a very different sort of person. Turnbull had told him that the young man, after two or three years' tumultuous career in Paris, where he seemed to have done a number of other things besides improving himself in art, returned to New York with a boisterous conviction that literature held all the prizes that were worth striving for, and that he was peculiarly qualified to win them. He might have humbly advanced towards literature, as others are said to have done, by way of journalism, except for a temperamental tendency to fight with every editor who dared to lay a disparaging pencil across so much as a line—a word—of his writing. Having, in white rage, informed most of the editors that they were oafs, wallowing in a mire of intellectual incapacity, he was constrained to abandon journalism; and, by chance, took up the work of writing and illustrating advertisements. The work paid well, and while not entirely satisfying his literary ambitions, it did satisfy a stronger one; to be financially independent of his father; an eccentric, but fabulously prosperous corporation lawyer, who scoffed at his son's lowly vocation. When he first met him at the club Howard had no idea that Bannister was the commercial author and poet of whom Turnbull had told, and the revealed identity had strengthened the first lively interest he felt in the man. What would the lady be like who had won his ardent affections? Howard wondered, as they drove up town to the West of the Park. That touch about her not being strong enough to suddenly hear his telephonic voice gave a hint. A tender, pining young thing, surely, Howard concluded. They alighted from their cab in front of a small little four-story brick cottage, one of a row of such in a street near the southern end of Riverside Drive, and Bannister, after liberally tipping the driver (whom, however, he called a caitiff, and told that his horse had died long ago), sprang up the steps, rushed past the maid at the door, crying, "Gertrude! Love! My heart's jewel! Forgive!"

Thus calling he disappeared, and Howard entered a little, brilliantly lighted room that had a cosey, home-like feeling of being much lived in by comfortable, cosey people. An old lady, white-haired, but pink-cheeked, was seated in an easy-chair, reading an evening paper. She rose as Howard entered, and said in placid tone, "I am glad to see you, Mr. Paxton. Will you take an evening paper and read?" She pointed to a dozen, on a table. "My daughter, Mrs. Carr, will be here soon." She sank back in her chair and resumed her reading, but looked over the top of the paper to say, "Their reconciliations are speedily effected, and"—

She did not finish the sentence, being fascinated, it seemed, by the headlines of the paper. Howard had little time to wonder if Mrs. Carr was the one whom he had telephoned to, for, in a minute, Bannister entered the room, his arm around the waist of a very plump, a very smiling, a very blonde, a very cosey and comfortable looking young woman, who did not appear to be more than twenty years old, and who, Howard concluded, could not be Mrs. Carr. But Bannister, beaming brightly, advanced, saying, "Gertrude, Mrs. Carr, heart of my soul, dream of my heart, soul of my dreams! this is Mr. Paxton."

Mrs. Carr put out a pretty little hand, bearing a great many diamonds, and said, "It was so good of George to insist upon your coming, and for you to come. Mamma, this is"—

"I have met Mr. Paxton," said mamma, not looking up from her paper. "George," she added, with the first interest that had appeared in her manner, "did you bring up the night editions?"

George took late editions of the evening papers from all the pockets of his coat and gave them to the old lady, who received them eagerly, and until dinner was announced a half hour later neither moved, nor spoke.

If the gods dine as they please, and do not dine as the four at the table of Mrs. Marble—Howard chanced to learn that mamma's name was Marble—dined that night, then the gods fail to take advantage of their highest privilege.

But Howard's interest was more in the people than in the dinner.

To be sure, Mrs. Marble did not give him all the opportunity to observe the young lovers that he would have liked. When she learned that he was from White River and knew Isaac Bunton, she cross-examined him searchingly as to his knowledge of Bunton's actions in delaying the formation of the big iron combine. When it appeared that Howard did not know of Bunton's contumacy in that respect, and was hardly aware of the publicly known plans of the Iron Crowd, as she called the promoters of the combine, she regarded him with distinct loss of favor. "Here is George, whose father is the chief attorney for the Worthington interest, and George knows no more about the iron deal—though everyone knows that the Worthington interest is heavily engaged—than if his father was a candlestick maker. Though, as far as that goes, his father, Caleb Bannister, is a hard-hearted, soulless"—

"Mother!" cried Mrs. Carr, but Mrs. Marble, quite undisturbed, said, "if you know Mr. Caleb Bannister better than I do, Gertrude, perhaps you will tell Mr. Paxton what he is."

"He is George's father," Gertrude said reproachfully.

"Pish!" Mrs. Marble exclaimed, and then to Howard: "There will be some money on the first of July, that must be reinvested. If your Bunton stands like a dog in a manger, holding up this plan, the stock will not be ready to be issued by that time, and I want some at that time."

"Madam!" suddenly exclaimed Bannister, "my father shall acknowledge that he was wrong. He shall call upon you, I swear it!"

"Well, you know what will happen until he does," replied Mrs. Marble grimly. To Howard's surprise and distress Gertrude burst into tears, and Bannister into a passion of protests that he was the most miserable, the most helpless of mortals. "I am a futile dupe!" he cried in a frenzy. "My father sees me with heaven almost within my grasp, and mercilessly stays my eager hands!"

"If you g-g-gave up your -wr-wr-writing, and went into h-h-his law office," sobbed Gertrude, "he would be more d-disposed to-to-"—

Bannister interrupted her by jumping to his feet, and hissing, "You hate me!"

"George! George, dear," she cried.

"You taunt me with not doing all in my power to end this wicked strife that is keeping us apart! Very well! let the river close coldly over this undeserving but loving heart!"

Thereupon he rushed from the room, and Gertrude rushed after him sobbing, and calling to him not to destroy himself. Howard was seriously concerned for his friend, and would have followed to lend a man's strong arm to Gertrude in her struggle to keep the unhappy lover from doing himself harm. But Mrs. Marble's action held him from his purpose. That lady called a servant and said: "We will not have dessert served until Mrs. Carr and Mr. Bannister return."

The absent ones' voices could be heard from the next room, gradually subsiding from their stormy pitch, and thus reassured though much bewildered, Howard was glad to have Mrs. Marble explain a little. "This has been going on with but one brief interval, since Gertrude was six and George was nine years old. They were engaged when they were mere children—seventeen and twenty, or some such ages—but the Bannisters and I quarrelled; the children had a more than usually violent quarrel, also, George went to Paris, where the reports of him were—well he did not seem to be improving his morals there—and Gertrude married. I admit that I approved of the marriage—Caleb Bannister can console himself with that, if it will do him any good—and Gertrude would have died within a year, I now admit that; but heaven was just and merciful. Mr. Carr was called hence six months after the marriage. His investments had been well made, and he had been unable to waste more than the income. There were no—no encumbrances. It was a nightmare, but it is all over."

The lovers returned, as calmly smiling as if no more than a caressing June day zephyr had ever rippled the placid current of their true love. Gertrude was hungry for dessert, and ate of it with a sturdy appetite that much comforted Howard to observe; so eloquent of a restful heart it was to see her consume a plateful of bonbons, and then put as much sugar in her black coffee a it would dissolve.

After dinner, while the lovers loved and quarrelled, and loved again, somewhat apart, Mrs. Marble returned to the subject of Isaac Bunton. Howard was surprised not only by the eagerness, but the keenness of her questioning, and incidentally the deep knowledge she seemed to possess of all matters relating to the world of investments.

(To be continued.)

A Strong Man

Is strong all over. No man can be strong who is suffering from indigestion or some other disease of the stomach and its associated organs of digestion and nutrition. For when the stomach is diseased there is a loss of the nutrition contained in food, which is the source of all physical strength. When a man doesn't feel just right, when he doesn't sleep well, has an uncomfortable feeling in the stomach after eating, is languid, nervous and irritable, he is losing the nutrition needed to make strength.

Such a man needs to use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. It enriches the blood, stimulates the liver, nourishes the nerves, and so gives health and strength to the whole body.

Mr. Thomas A. Swarts, of Sub. Station C, Columbus, Ohio, Box 103, writes: "I was taken very sick with severe headache, then cramps in the stomach and my food would not digest, then kidney and liver trouble and my back got weak so I could scarcely get around. The more I doctored the worse I got until six years passed. I could only walk in the house by the aid of a chair, and I had *given up to die*. Then one of my neighbors said, 'Take my advice and take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and make a new man out of yourself.' The first bottle helped me and after I had taken eight bottles in about six weeks I was weighed and found I had gained twenty-seven (27) pounds, and I am as stout and healthy to-day, I think, as I ever was."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation

HORSE PUT HIS FOOT IN HIS MOUTH.

Every member of the police department and everybody else in the city who admired Duke, the pride of the mounted squad, will be sorry to learn that he is suffering from a swelled head. Duke was always a proud animal, and when the police were on parade and he led the procession with the bugler on his back he was the very embodiment of equine conceit. Not a horse in the department could prance and curvet like he.

Alas, to see him now!

The Duke was sent to the hospital ward of the department stables, Eleventh and Wharton street, yesterday morning. The diagnosis of Mike Bendon, the assistant superintendent of the stable, was "swelled head." He looks it. Duke had actually put his foot in his mouth.

How he did it no one knows. He got to pawing too industriously in his stall at the Tacony district station stable, and his left hoof got lodged in his mouth. He couldn't get it out, owing to the frog on the shoe catching his teeth, and no one at the Tacony station was equal to the emergency. The animal's head was swollen badly yesterday morning when he was found lying in his stall, and he had to be placed in the horse ambulance and brought across town to the van stables.

There Bendon, with the assistance of a couple of attendants, pried open Duke's mouth and extricated the hoof.

The beautiful charger stood last night with drooping head, his nose looking like the upper lip of a hippopotamus. Duke is almost white, but is really a gray gelding. He is expected to recover from his swelled head in a week or so, and probably will be as fine as ever.—Philadelphia North American.

REMARKABLE SHOOTING.

An interesting illustration of the excellent marksmanship of Uncle Sam's men behind the guns, as developed during the recent inspection trip of the naval committee on the United States steamship Dolphin, says the Washington Star, has just come to light. Representative Roberts, of Massachusetts, was of the party. Approaching Gunner's Mate Spoer, of the ship, Mr. Roberts offered him a dollar to hit a sea gull. Spoer took a forty-pound 6-millimetre Colt's automatic gun, and after a trial shot he popped a sea gull on the fly at 400 yards. One of the representatives was firm in his declaration that the shot was an accidental one, whereupon Spoer shot another at 350 yards. The crowd of astonished witnesses to the feat finally came to the conclusion that Spoer was the crack shot of the ship. This Spoer modestly disclaimed, saying, "We've a shipload of 'em, sir." Spoer got his dollar.

A Truthful Miss.

A pretty, rose cheeked country girl entered one of our large department stores one day this week. It was bargain day, and the crowd was great and the store crowded. She had wandered about from floor to floor a little bewildered.

Seeing her, a floor walker said: "Is anybody waiting on you?"

"Yes, sir," said the girl, blushing to the roots of her flaxen hair, "he's outside; he wouldn't come in."—Philadelphia Ledger.

ECZEMA, NO CURE, SO PAY.

Your druggist will refund your money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure Blind, Bleeding, Itching, Ulcerated, Old Sores and Tumors, Pimples and Blackheads on the face, and all skin diseases. 50 cents.

ON IMPROVING THE BABY!

"Don't play with a babe,"
But leave him alone,
Or else you'll deprave
His whole moral tone!
His nerves suffer shock,
His intellect's killed,
Whenever you mock
His efforts unskilled.
The doctors assert—
In conference met,
A baby is hurt
If treated as pet,

And "fool" baby talk,
Although it gives glee,
Is certain to balk
A genius—to be!
A Shakespeare, perhaps,
In embryo state
Is lying in wraps
Awaiting his fate.
Allow him to grow,
And meditate, too,
And don't try to know
His judgment on you.

Use long words, not short,
On subjects abstruse,
Choose well and assort
The verbiage in use.
Give heed to the plan
Before it's too late.
When baby's a man
He'll love you, not hate!
—D. H. F. in New York Commercial.

FENCE! STRONGEST MADE. Bull Strong, Chicken-Tight. Sold to the Farmer at Wholesale Prices. Fully Warranted. Catalog Free. COILED SPRING FENCE CO. Box 214, Winchester, Indiana, U. S. A.

FISH AND GAME.

The Derivation of Some of the Common Words.

Over the word "carcajou" there has been much discussion, some declaring that it is a French word, others that it has Indian origin. Those who contend for this last say that it has the same derivation as "quick hatch," coming from a Cree word kikwakes—by which name the wolverine used to be called in the Canadian Northwest.

The most common explanation of the word "caribou" is that it is from the French carre-boeuf, meaning square ox, but Dr. A. S. Gatschet, perhaps our most eminent authority on Eastern Indian tongues, recently showed that it is a Mic Mac word xalibu, meaning scratcher, or pawer, from the habit of the caribou of pawing away the snow to reach its food. The change of "r" to "c" is too common to need explanation.

Such words as "chebog," one of the names for the menhaden, "chequet," a name for the weakfish, "chogset" for the cunner, "cisco" and "ciscoet" are all of Indian derivation but of limited range.

Of far wider general interest is the name "hickory," already alluded to, applied to several species of the genus Carya, and which seems to come from some of the Virginia Algonquin dialects. Capt. John Smith and others give various words, such as pawcohiccora, pohickery and pehickery as the names either of a preparation of food of which walnuts form an ingredient or as names of trees.

All older readers are familiar with the discussion as to the origin of the word "muscalonge." The proper form was at length decided to be maskinonge, from the Ojibwa word maskinonje, mask, meaning ugly, and kinonje, meaning fish. The word, as is well known, has been used in a variety of forms.

"Moccasin," or, as it used to be called in the Canadian Northwest, "skin shoe," belongs to eastern Algonquin dialects of Virginia and New England, and also to the Ojibwa, who used the term makisin.

The largest of the deer, the moose, takes its name from the Indians, the Virginia Algonquin calling it moos, the Delawares mos, and the Ojibwa mons. The name is said to mean eater. The Cheyenne term for elk is somewhat similar to this word, or at least it has the same root, being mo we. "Wapiti," the round horned elk of America, probably derives its name from the Cree wapitaw, "dirty white, grayish," from the color of the animal.

The muskrat, whose common name in Canada is musquash, receives this appellation from the Abnaki muskwessu and the Ojibwa miskwasi, meaning "it is red," referring to the animal's color. In the same way our opossum seems to have been named from its color, the reference being to its whiteness or grayness.

The pemmican of the northwest, a food made of buffalo meat and grease, which none of us is ever likely to eat again, is derived from the Cree pimikkan, said to mean a bag full of grease and pounded meat, pimily meaning grease.

Capt. John Smith, to whom we owe so much of our knowledge of the early southeast, calls the raccoon arougheun, and other writers give other forms, all of them, however, carrying very nearly the sound of our own word.

"Terrapin" is another common word from one of the Algonquin tongues, some of the forms being "torope," little turtle; "turpa," tortoise, and "toarche," tortoise. We have now "taurup" or "torope" on the Long Island shore as the name of a form of snapping turtle.

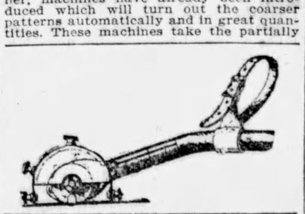
"Tobogagan," "tegue," "tomahawk," "totem" and "wampum" are all familiar, as is also "wananish," which has been spelled in as many ways as the different forms of muscalonge. The word is said to be a diminutive of "wanans," salmon, and so to mean little salmon.

A word now rapidly passing out of use is "wavy," applied to certain geese in the Hudson's Bay and adjacent territory. This probably comes from the Cree word "wewe," which is obviously from the bird's cry, just as is another Indian name for wild goose, "wawa."

"Whiskey-Jack," the name of the gray jay, was originally "Whiskey John," and this comes directly from the Cree term for the same bird, "wisketjan."—Forest and Stream.

Wood Carving Machine.

While there are some grades of wood carving which will always be done by hand, owing to the difficulty of cutting out the artistic designs in any other manner, machines have already been introduced which will turn out the coarser patterns automatically and in great quantities. These machines take the partially



shaped stock of wood and plane and carve away the surplus as the stick turns in the supports, soon producing in duplicate a design of some conventional form. For the finer work, which shows true artistic merit, it has heretofore been necessary to use the small chisels, with their sharp cutting edges, which, under the skillful guidance of the practiced hand and trained eye, bring out an original and individual carving. It is to aid in this hand carving by replacing the chisels with rotary cutters that the machine here illustrated has been designed. It comprises a "sexible shaft, with a gear wheel at the end, which meshes with a wheel on the end of a short shaft revolving in the casting of the machine. The opposite end of this short shaft projects through the casting, and carries a rotary cutting wheel, the teeth of which can be depressed slightly below the plane on which the implement travels. It is not difficult to understand how these revolving cutters will sink into the wood wherever the depression is made by the fingers, and the design is wrought out by simply sliding the machine over the piece of wood and causing the cutters to carve away the portion to be removed.

BLOODY RECORD OF THE SULTAN

Here is the appalling record of the massacres ordered by the sultan:

Smerdesch, May 21	150
Salida, Algeria, June 2	60
Monastir, August 23	450
Salonica, August 24 (Bulgarians)	300
Salonica, August 24 (Greeks)	60
Sofia, Bulgaria, August 28	650
Sofia, Bulgaria, August 30	650
Sofia, Bulgaria, September 1	180
Sofia, Bulgaria, September 1 (men and women)	200
Sofia, Bulgaria, September 8 (Bulgarians)	65,000
Sofia, Bulgaria, September 12 (general report)	60,000
Kastoria, September 15	10,000
The names of the towns indicate from whence reports reached America.	
Killed by disease and privation (women and children)	50,000
Villages plundered and burned	111
Recent separate Bulgarian government reports of massacre, murder and rapine	121
Men, women and children driven into other districts	3,000
Cast into prison	2,800
Shot and burned in Smerdesch	200
Houses burned in Smerdesch	250
Houses burned in Salonica, Aug. 24	575
Sofia, Bulgaria, report of August 23; towns burned	22
Turkish troops engaged in murdering and pillaging	200,000

FACED THE MUSIC.

Col. Frank Foster says that a lookout was kept on top of the Union Hotel, now the New Nelson building, at Missouri avenue and Main street, during the civil war, and he tells this story:

"One dark night the report came that the guerillas were in Smart's pasture, which began where the Central high school building is now located. I called for volunteers to rout the enemy, but nobody would go out but Thompson McDaniels, the proprietor of the hotel. He was a strong Southern man, but was willing to fight for the town. He said he would go as far as I did and a little further.

"We met several officers of the guard on the edge of the pasture. They told us not to enter or we would be shot to pieces. We could hear the enemy loading their cannon. We went in, and, going from tree to tree, came upon the enemy, which was nothing but a yoke of oxen which had become fast, one on each side a tree."—Kansas City Times.

The Farmstead

Questions for Answer.

The following questions are submitted to readers for answer. We do this, in the hope of getting the results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers possible.

I want to feed three parts bran and two parts brown middlings to my cows the coming winter. How much should a large cow have at a feed, and should it be fed dry or as a slop? Also, how much and how should it be fed to a horse not working?—C., West Va.

I have a mare seven years old. At four years of age she was kicked on the hock joint; the place inflamed, and ran yellow water for about one month; finally it healed up, but left a big joint. The knot is perfectly hard. Can any one give me any remedy that will reduce the joint to its proper size? Any advice will be gladly appreciated.—E., Erastus, N. C.

My horses have a disease which I do not understand, and it baffles all the veterinaries. They swell up in bunches on the fleshy parts of the body, as though they had been stung, and the parts are very sore and sensitive to the touch. They lose appetite and fall off. Some cases run at the nose as though they had distemper, swell up at the throat, etc. They also get lame, and their legs swell up from the body to the hoof. Can you give me a remedy?—E., Leesburg, Fla.

(The editor of the Farmstead finds himself unable to understand what it may be, and asks early replies from readers.)

Will some one please tell me what will kill or destroy the dark colored moth that gets in feathers? I suppose it is a moth. It is something like a worm, very dark on the top, lighter underneath, and very small. If it is not a moth, would like to know the name also. What will destroy it after it has got into feathers?—Old Subscriber, Allsboro, Ala.

Will you please inform me through The Blade, whether there is such a breed of cattle as the Galloway, and if so, give a description of them and tell from where they come? Also, if they are known by any other name?—T., Horseheads, N. Y.

There is a breed of Scotch cattle called Galloway. We request readers to send descriptions.

I have trouble with roup among my chickens. I have tried several remedies that hitherto have been recommended, but to no effect. Will some friend send a sure cure?—A., Norwalk, O.

Will some knowledgeous friend tell me how to make a good cement floor for a poultry roost, so that I may keep out rats?—H., Glencoe, Ill.

How can I best manage a kicking cow at milking time?—B., Parkersburg, West Virginia.

The ordinary milkweed is a pest in my locality. Cutting early in the season does not kill them. Who will tell me how to get it exterminated?—W., Southern Mich.

Who has a cracking good method of preserving cider sweet?—G., Athens, O.

White Caps in Butter.

Editor Farmstead:—For white caps in butter add a small amount of salt to the cream as gathered and mix.

Another way is to bring the milk to nearly a boiling heat; set in pans in the usual way and skim.—Mrs. R. W., Collins, Col.

Mange in Dogs.

Editor Farmstead:—In the issue of The Blade of September 10, I saw the request of M., French Lick, Ind., as to how to cure the mange on his dog. Tell him to grease his dog with very salty lard, which has never failed for me.—B., Pansy, W. Va.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell Mr. M. to wash his dog with warm soda water and bind up his feet with rags, to prevent scratching. Then get 25 cents' worth of Fowler's solution of arsenic and give the dog 15 drops in three tablespoonfuls of water three times a day, after each feed, for two weeks, and his dog will be well. This is from experience.—L., Randleman, W. Va.

Cider Vinegar.

Editor Farmstead:—Some one asks how to make vinegar out of cider. To 20 gallons of cider add 10 gallons of rain water, 15 pounds of brown sugar and 1 pint of yeast. I use that I make for light bread. I suppose brewer's yeast would be the same. Stir the mixture well and set the barrel in the sun or some warm place, and do not disturb for six weeks. Age makes it still better.—M., Lexington, Ky.

For Caked Udder.

Editor Farmstead:—For that fresh cow with caked udder, take the calf away from her entirely, and feed it on warm milk. Milk the cow three times a day, after bathing her udder well in warm as hot as your hands can bear. This will take several days, but it will cure.—R., Roscoe, O.

Send for It, Quick!

The "Special Report on Diseases of the Horse" has been revised under a joint resolution of the 57th congress, is now in press, and will soon be issued. This report was prepared under the direction of the bureau of animal industry of the United States department of agriculture, and was first issued in 1890, and the limited edition that the department was able to publish was soon exhausted.

The resolution under which the present revision was made provides for the printing and binding in cloth of 200,000 copies of the same to be first revised and brought up to date under the supervision of the secretary of agriculture; 128,000 copies for the use of the house of representatives, 64,000 copies for the use of the senate, and 8,000 copies for the use of the department of agriculture. The allotment to the department is so small that it will have none for general distribution, and those who may desire copies of the report should apply to members of the last congress (the 57th) to whom all copies of the congressional allotment will be delivered. New members of the present congress will not be entitled to a quota. It is illustrated by 41 plates and 18 text figures.

The edition will all be snapped up quickly, so we advise the readers of The Blade who wish it—and every farmer needs it—to sit down AT ONCE and write a letter to the man who was your representative in the last congress, which ended on March 4 last, and ask him to have a copy sent you. Don't put it off a month or so, for you will get left. Don't send to the department of agriculture for the reason given above.

Future of Macaroni Wheat.

Some fifty years ago Prof. Klippart, a famous wheat expert of that day, distained what then was a new wheat known as spring wheat and maintained that Ohio was the western limit of profitable wheat growing. Like many another "expert," Prof. Klippart was mistaken, for within a few years afterward spring wheat began to be a great factor of the trade, due mainly to improved milling processes. Editor Edgar, of the Northwestern Miller, in his uncommonly interesting little volume, "The Story of a Grain of Wheat," says:

"The flour of the time was made entirely from winter wheat except in the states where only spring wheat could be obtained, and where the demand for it was purely local. The coming of the purifier made spring wheat flour valuable; before its invention and use it was regarded as far inferior to flour from winter wheat, being strong but of pure color. The method of milling then in use was such that the intrinsic value of spring wheat was unknown and unsuspected."

It is reasonable to predict for what is now known as macaroni wheat a place well nigh as important in the country's products as that of spring wheat. Already experimental milling made in North Dakota with macaroni wheat flour as a bread flour are declared by Prof. Zintheo to show that "as good bread can be made from macaroni wheat flour as from the flour of any other kind."

Many North Dakota millers are grinding macaroni wheat in large quantities, in some instances the price paid for the grain being as high as that for No. 1 northern. It appears to be mainly a case of different milling processes only to make from the hard, gritty, but rich macaroni wheat as much flour and as excellent as that from the other kinds.

Remedies for Borers.

There are several kinds of borers which work in the trunks of fruit trees and shade trees, as the farmers are learning by costly experience. The most troublesome of these is the flat-headed borer, which is reported to work in apple, pear, quince, plum, peach, cherry, ash, elm, maple, box elder, and other trees. This borer is especially destructive to newly transplanted trees, and seems to prefer trees of which the bark has been injured by sunburn.

The adult of this insect is a beetle. It lays eggs, probably mostly in April and May, in crevices in the bark of suitable trees, usually on the southwest side. The eggs hatch in a few days, and the young grubs eat their way through the bark and burrow in the wood, sometimes completely girdling the tree. By the next spring the grub has grown to full size. It then bores outward nearly through the bark of the tree, and then undergoes transformation into the pupal stage, corresponding to the chrysalis of a butterfly. After about three weeks in this condition the adult beetle emerges from the skin or case of the pupa, cuts a hole through the bark, and comes out prepared to do its part in the work of laying more eggs.

Several methods are used to check the work of the borers. The presence of the borers in the trees may be detected by discolorations of the bark, by the exudation of sap or gum, and by the presence of castings beneath the burrow. In such cases, if the burrows be not too deep or too long, the borers may be killed with a pointed wire. Otherwise they may be destroyed by cutting them out with a knife, or by pouring kerosene or hot water into the hole.

The best way to combat the borers is by preventing the laying of eggs on the bark of the tree trunk. Wrapping the trunk with newspaper or wrapping paper is one of the easiest and best methods of securing this result, and it has the advantage that, besides keeping the female beetles from the bark, it protects the bark from the injurious effect of the heat of the sun. Paper used for this purpose should cover the tree trunk completely, and be held in place by twine not strong enough to injure the growing tree. Soil should be drawn up an inch or two around the paper at the foot of the tree, to prevent the female beetles from getting inside the paper from below, and the top of the paper should be made air tight at the bark closely. A band of cotton line just inside the top of the paper will serve to keep the female out from above.

Various washes have been used to prevent the insects from laying their eggs on the bark, or to kill the newly hatched borers before they make their way into the bark, but it is not certain that the use of these will always be found profitable.

Even more important than protecting the bark of the trees from the egg laying female is the matter of keeping the trees in vigorous condition by proper cultivation of the soil. Grass and weeds should not be allowed to take the moisture needed by the trees. After rains the crust of the soil should be broken into a fine mulch, to reduce the rate of evaporation from the soil. It is also recommended that trees be headed low, so that the leaves may shade the trunk from the hot midday sun.

To Kill Off Weeds.

All weeds come into three classes: Annuals, biennials and perennials. In order to fight weeds in a successful manner you have to mind the differences between these three classes and between the specific plants in each class.

Annual weeds are those which grow from seed each year or season, and die soon after ripening seed. The Russian thistle, purslane and foxtail are cited as examples.

Biennial weeds are those which grow from seed, but which do not produce seed until the second season. Wild carrot, wild parsnip, burdock, sweet clover and mullen belong to this class.

Perennial weeds are those which continue to live year after year. They may start from seed or from underground stems. The hardy, woody-stemmed weeds, as sassafras, briers and roses, are perennials. Many of the grasses are also perennials.

Generally speaking one may rid land of annual and biennial weeds by preventing them from maturing seed. Persistent cultivation, mowing and close cutting with a hoe will usually subdue weeds of these kinds in time.

It is harder to deal with perennials. Most of them must be cut off at the crown often enough to starve the underground parts—for they cannot continue to grow always without the stem. Where the area is small, salt, kerosene, gasoline or sulphuric acid are sometimes used to destroy the plants. In the worst cases of perennials it may be very difficult to drive them out entirely, especially from fence rows and roadsides, but there are few weeds that cannot be subdued by constant effort.

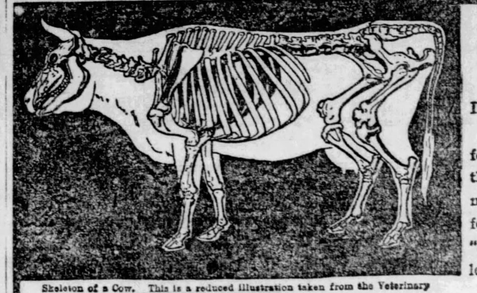
In dealing with weeds one or two things are important to remember. One is the vitality of seeds, and another is the spreading of many of the perennials by root cuttings.

The seed of chess or cheat will lie dormant in the soil for years waiting for a favorable time to sprout. After a long time it may spring up in a field where nothing but clean wheat has been sown, and create the erroneous belief that some of the wheat is turned to cheat. The seed of stamp weed and of rag weed oftimes do not sprout till land is sown to grain or planted in corn.

Seeds may be buried by plowing and lie in the ground for several years until brought near the surface by cultivation, where they will germinate and grow. Seeds have sprouted from soil dug out of ditches or old cellars, after years of lying dormant. It is stated by one authority that seed of shepherds' purse, peppergrass, mayweed, mullen and curled dock were able to sprout after being buried in the soil fifteen years. All this means that one must be constantly on the watch, not concluding that because weeds fail to appear for one or two seasons they are necessarily eradicated.

Another important thing to remember is the fact that it does more harm than good to cut the roots of some weeds, because every small piece of root cut off may produce a new plant. For instance, one would make a mistake if he tried to kill out the Canada thistle or the morning glory by cutting out the roots. From what our correspondent says about plowing and harrowing his infested land, he may be making the mistake of distributing the pieces of root, thus really aiding the distribution of the weed he wishes to subdue.

To sum up: Study the character of the weed you wish to fight and then fight it persistently. Prevent it from maturing seed in any case, but cutting close to the crown, if possible. If the weed is one that spreads its roots, avoid scattering them by cutting or cultivation—rather starve them by cutting off the tops as often as they appear above ground, or by killing the tops with kerosene or other treatment.



Skeleton of a Cow. This is a reduced illustration taken from the Veterinary Department of the book we offer free.

We Have Thousands of Similar Testimonials and Will Pay You $1000 Cash to Prove That They Are Not Genuine and Unsolicited.

We own "International Stock Food Farm," which is located 12 miles from Minneapolis and contains 600 acres. We feed "International Stock Food" every day to all our WORLD CHAMPION STALLIONS, DAN PATCH 1:59 1/2 and DIRECTUM 2:05 1/4; to our YOUNG STALLIONS, BROOD MARES, COLTS, WORK HORSES, CATTLE and HOGS. "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" WAS AWARDED A GOLD MEDAL AND WON THE HIGHEST MEDAL AT PARIS EXPOSITION IN 1900 as a High-Class vegetable medicinal preparation to be fed to stock in small amounts as an addition to the regular feed. It is a Great Aid in Growing or Fattening stock because it increases the appetite and Aids Digestion and Assimilation so that each animal obtains more nutr

Question Bureau

RULES.—1.—Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2.—Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions all on the same subject, but not different subjects. 3.—The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give the address of any person or firm, nor about the reliability of any person or firm, nor where you can buy anything or sell anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4.—We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest; and will not answer any questions concerning prices of old coins, stamps, etc. 5.—Don't ask replies by mail. If a question is of general interest to our readers, we will reply in print, but never by mail.

Valley Forge.

Why was the winter camp of Washington's army, 1777-78, called Valley Forge, and where was it?—M. W. C., Zanesfield, Ohio.

The encampment at Valley Forge was in what is now Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, some 20 miles northwest of Philadelphia, in the Schuylkill valley. The forge was a furnace for making malleable iron direct from the ore. Steam power being as yet unknown, water power had to be used to drive the blowing machinery for the furnace. This particular forge was built between 1742 and 1751, and called Mont Joy Forge. It was sold about 1757, and after that it was called Valley Forge, so called because it stood on Valley creek, a tributary of the Schuylkill. The plant also embraced, besides the furnace, a sawmill and a grist mill, these standing a half mile below the forge, and all three driven by the waters of Valley creek. Valley Forge was burned by the British in September, 1777, some months before the American army began its encampment there. The site of the old forge was covered with water when the new dam, built lower down the creek after the revolution, raised the water level and so covered the foundations of the forge.

Baking Powder.

Please tell me when baking powder first came into general use, and if there was a display of that commodity at the Centennial exhibition in 1876?—C. E. E., Jackson, Mich.

The first baking powder was put on the market in America about 50 years ago. Before that, saleratus was used. It is a bicarbonate of potash. When mixed with flour and sour milk the saleratus was decomposed. The lactic acid of the milk united with the potash, forming lactate of potash, and the carbonic acid gas, being set free, caused the dough to "rise." Later, bicarbonate of soda was used instead, as it was better for the purpose, and more healthful. The best baking powder is made of tartaric acid and bicarbonate of soda. When moistened in the dough the tartaric acid and soda unite to form tartrate of soda, and the carbonic acid gas is liberated. We presume baking powders were exhibited at the Philadelphia Centennial.

The Greatest Depths.

Will you please state the greatest depth into the earth ever attained, or, in other words, how deep have men dug into the earth?—F. L. R., Sully, Iowa.

Perhaps the greatest depths have been attained by drilling artesian wells, and wells for oil and gas. In the northern Ohio and Indiana gas and oil fields the wells run from 1,200 to 1,500 feet deep. In the southern Ohio gas belt the wells are from 1,800 to 2,300 feet deep. The deepest artesian wells in the United States are: Columbus, O., 2,775 feet; St. Louis, Mo., 3,843 feet; Louisville, Ky., 2,086 feet. In Europe the deepest artesian wells are: La Chapelle, Paris, 2,959 feet; Neath, Hungary, 3,182 feet; Sperenberg, near Berlin, 4,194 feet—the deepest well in the world. At 280 feet a bed of rock salt was struck, and the boring did not get through this enormous bed. As there are 5,280 feet in a mile, this mine is over four-fifths of a mile deep. We think there are no mines as deep.

Colonial Congresses.

Will you please tell us in your valuable and interesting question bureau if there was a congress of the Anglo-American colonies before the congress that declared independence of Great Britain? If so, was there more than one, and what the dates and objects, how were they empowered to act, and did they meet in one house or two? How were the members paid, how elected? How long after the Declaration was the Confederation formed and did the Confederation have two houses? How long did the colonies, states work under the Confederation before the constitution was built?—E. E., Andover, New York.

In consequence of the passage of the stamp act by the British parliament in 1765, the Massachusetts assembly voted that it was desirable that a congress or convention of delegates from all the colonies should be held. Nine colonies sent delegates—those which did not being New Hampshire, Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia. The meeting was in New York. This was the first general meeting of the colonies to consider their rights and privileges, and obtaining redress for the violation of them by the mother country. It adopted a declaration of rights and grievances. The body is generally called the "Colonial congress."

In 1774, Massachusetts recommended the assembling of a Continental Congress, to deliberate upon the state of public affairs. Conventions of the people were held in various colonies, except Georgia, which chose delegates to a "congress"—really a convention—at Philadelphia, which met Sept. 5, 1774. Its object was to appeal to the British government to grant justice to the colonies. This body, the first Continental Congress, adopted a declaration of rights" of the colonies, a petition to the king, and an address to the people of Great Britain. It adjourned Oct. 26, after providing for another congress to meet the next May. Both these were single bodies, like an ordinary political convention, and the members were not paid.

On May 10, 1775, the second Continental Congress met in Philadelphia. Some of these delegates were chosen by conventions of the people, and some by the colonial legislatures. In July, the Georgia delegates were appointed. This second Continental Congress continued its sessions with occasional adjournments, until the adoption of the present constitution. It was the congress which, a year later, adopted the Declaration of Independence. It consisted of but one chamber—that is, it was not divided into senate or house. There was no president of the whole country—no executive department whatever. The members of the Continental Congress were paid for their services.

Soon after the Declaration of Independence, a committee of Congress, previously appointed, reported a draft of the Articles of Confederation. They were debated from time to time, and finally agreed to by the Congress on November 15, 1777. They were not binding until ratified by all the states, and this was not until March 1, 1781. The present Constitution was agreed to by a convention made up of delegates from the colonies, which met at Philadelphia, on Sept. 15, 1787. The constitution did not go into effect until ratified by nine states, and this happened on June 21, 1787.

No Dew on Cloudy Nights.

Why does no dew fall on cloudy nights? I know that rain dampens the air, and that makes dew fall.—D. F. T., Heath, North Carolina.

Your idea of "the rain dampening the air" is wrong. It is the moisture carried up by the air itself which forms the rain, not the reverse.

The air always contains more or less moisture, in the form of invisible vapor. The amount of invisible moisture the air will contain depends upon the temperature. The warmer the air, the more it can contain. Dew is deposited in all cases where a cold body comes in contact with warm air which contains considerable moisture. For instance, fill a pitcher with ice water and set it in a room where the air is still, and soon water collects on the outside. Some people call that "sweating," and some even ignorantly suppose that the water in the pitcher in some way gets through to the outer surface. Ths is wrong, of course. The moisture on the outside is condensed from the surrounding air. Set the pitcher where it will be in the wind, and no moisture will form, because the air around it is constantly changing and does not stay in contact wit it long enough to deposit dew—for that moisture on the outside is really dew.

Dew forms at night under these circumstances: The air must contain considerable moisture, it must be warm and must be in contact with colder objects, such as stones, grass, leaves, etc. If there is much wind dew will not be deposited, for the same air does not stay in contact with the colder objects long enough, just as in the case of the water pitcher. A clear night in midsummer is the best for the deposition of dew, because the stones, grass, etc., radiate the heat they received from the sun very readily under a clear sky. If the sky be cloudy, the clouds act like a blanket, and radiation proceeds far more slowly. Don't speak of dew "falling." It does not fall. It comes from the air next the object on which the dew is deposited.

Mutilated Notes.

Is it true that there must be three-fifths of a bank note in order to receive full value, and two-fifths in order to receive one-half value?—N. W. C., Moundsville, W. Va.

All United States notes, treasury notes of 1890, and gold or silver certificates, "unfit for circulation, when not mutilated so that less than three-fifths of the original proportions remain," are redeemable at full face value by the United States treasurer or any assistant treasurer.

United States notes, treasury notes of 1890, gold or silver certificates, fractional currency notes, and national bank notes, "when mutilated so that less than three-fifths but clearly more than two-fifths of the original proportions remain," are redeemable by the United States treasurer only, and then at one-half of face value; unless when accompanied by an affidavit that the missing portions are totally destroyed, and then all fragments are redeemable at full face value.

Rural Letter Carriers.

Is it against the regulations of the postoffice department for a rural letter carrier to furnish the names of his patrons to newspaper firms and publishers of weekly farm magazines?—C. E. B., Shelby, Neb.

It is contrary to the regulations for a rural carrier to furnish lists of names along his route to anybody, for any purpose.

When Mr. Machen was in charge of this service, he had a number of carriers make such lists and forward to him. It is not clear what use he intended to make of them—probably to sell them. He admitted that this was against the regulations, but endeavored to excuse his violation of the regulations on specious grounds.

15th Century Inventions.

Please tell what you can of the fifteenth century inventions.—C. A. S., Hixton, Wis.

The subject is a rather vague one. The leading invention of the fifteenth century was that of printing from movable types. But this could not have revolutionized the world as it did had it not been for the production of paper on a corresponding scale; and paper became an article of commerce for the first time in the fifteenth century, not long before the invention of movable types. Though invaluable mariners' compass is by some writers placed in the fifteenth century list, but its invention, lost in the mists of time, was far earlier; yet in the fifteenth century it came into common use. Gunpowder and the use of small arms—the musket, pistol, etc.—also came into use in the fifteenth century. Another important discovery—not an invention, however—was that of America by Columbus. All these things had their root in a wonderful revival of learning, a quickening of human desire to find out new things, after a thousand years of mental night of the Dark Ages—a re-birth of human endeavor which has been persistent up to the present. In fact, the "revival of learning" and of human investigation into the phenomena of nature was the greatest occurrence in the fifteenth century, and the source of all the other things enumerated above.

Gilderoy's Kite.

Who was Gilderoy, and what of his kite?—E. M. B., Los Alamitos, Cal.

Gilderoy was a notorious freebooter in Perthshire, Scotland. His real name was said to be Patrick of the clan Gregor. He was hanged in July, 1638, with five of his gang, after a career of barbarous harrying and outrage. Many stories of his crimes were current among the peasantry. Among other performances, he is said to have "picked the pocket of Cardinal Richelieu in the king's presence, robbed Oliver Cromwell, and hanged a judge." But as to his kite, referred to in the common comparison, "higher than Gilderoy's kite," we cannot explain it. Perhaps the kite was not the boy's toy, but a bird—a small hawk, known as the kite. Again, the word "kite" also meant, at that period, a sharper, a thief, and Gilderoy's "kite" may have been one of the gang who was hanged on so high a gallows as to give rise to the expression, "higher than Gilderoy's kite."

Has any reader heard of any other origin for the expression?

The Pension Report.

Please give briefly the number of pensioners of other wars than the civil war, the number of ex-soldiers, widows and children on the rolls, and the number of pensioners of the Spanish war.—W. C., Jefferson, O.

The recent report of Pension Commissioner Ware was for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903. On that date the number of pensioners on the rolls was:

Revolution	5
War of 1812	1,116
Indian wars	4,735
Mexican war—	
Survivors	5,964
Widows	7,910
Service after March 4, 1861—General Law:	
Army invalids	264,139
Army widows	86,866
Navy widows	2,221
Navy invalids	4,143
Army nurses	624
Act of June 27, 180:	
Army invalids	427,711
Army widows	156,249
Navy invalids	16,030
Navy widows	6,992
War with Spain—General Laws:	
Army invalids	8,798
Army widows	3,488
Navy invalids	402
Navy widows	174
Total	996,545

During the year there were the following losses from the roll:

By death	40,907
By remarriage	1,152
By legal limitation (minors)	1,392
By failure to claim	2,791
Other causes	1,146
Total	47,388

There were 29,123 deaths of soldier pensioners, of whom 27,842 were volunteers during the rebellion.

There are 729,356 ex-soldiers on the roll, and 267,189 widows and dependents.

The highest point reached by the pension roll was July 31, 1902, when the total was 1,001,494.

The total cost of maintaining the bureau and agencies last year was $3,791,-172.45.

CURES WEAK MEN FREE.

Insures Love and a Happy Home for All.

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, lost vitality, night losses, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small weak organs to full size and vigor. Simply send your name and address to Dr. Knapp Medical Co., 862 Hull Building, Detroit, Mich., and they will gladly send free receipt with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, and the following extracts taken from their daily mail show what men think of their generosity.

"Dear Sirs—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy and you cannot realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sirs—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sirs—Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the receipt as directed, and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain, sealed envelope. The receipt is free for the asking and they want every man to have it.

Yellowstone National Park.

Please give a description of Yellowstone National Park.—W. L., Wilding, West Virginia.

Yellowstone National park occupies the extreme northwestern corner of Wyoming, and forms a square about 75 miles on each side, or 5,875 square miles, nearly all of it more than 6,000 feet above the sea level, and rising in snow-covered mountains to 10,000 or 14,000 feet. The region is remarkable as well for its scenery as for its famous hot springs and geysers. The Yellowstone river has two falls about 15 miles below the lake, the lower one 330 feet in height. Then it passes 20 miles through the Grand Canon, at the end of which Tower creek empties into it. This creek flows through a deep and gloomy canon known as the Devil's Den, and falls into the Yellowstone, over a beautiful fall of 156 feet. The hot springs of White mountain, near the northern boundary of the park, extend for 1,000 feet over the very sloping side, their snow-white deposits looking like frozen cascades. Sulphur mountain has fissures and craters which emit sulphurous fumes, and a few miles away is an active mud volcano, with a crater 25 feet in diameter. The hot springs of the park number nearly 10,000. The geysers are the most magnificent in the world. They are found principally on the Firehole river, a fork of the Madison, at the western end of Shoshone lake and in the Norris basin, to the north of that on the Firehole. It was visited and described in 1869, and explored and mapped in 1871. In 1872 congress set it apart as a public park for the people. United States cavalry is quartered in the park to preserve the forests and wild animals and to act as police. A branch of the Northern Pacific railroad extends to the northern boundary of the park.

The American Cup.

Was the American cup won from England? If so, how long ago, and by what yacht?—N. R. R., Jacksonville, N. Y.

You should cultivate the habit of closer attention. There is no "American cup," as you write it in your letter. Had you paid proper care in reading the newspapers, you would have seen that it is always printed "the America's cup." This is a silver cup—an English cup, not American—offered by the Royal Yacht club in 1851 to the winner of a race around the Isle of Wight, open to the world. The America, a schooner yacht, was built in this country to compete. She crossed the Atlantic, and won the race on August 22, 1851, thus capturing the cup. This has since always been called the America's cup, from the name of the vessel, and our English friends so far have found it impossible to recapture it.

Use of Tobacco.

What is the opinion of the best medical experts as to the use of tobacco on the human system?—J. K., Liverpool, Pa.

As used in smoking or chewing, tobacco acts as a sedative narcotic. The human system rapidly becomes habituated to its use, and the effect on a habitual smoker, for instance, is sedative—that is, soothing. When one accustomed to its use suddenly breaks off, there are nervous disturbances and a strong desire for the weed, of course. The ultimate effects of the tobacco habit are largely dependent upon the constitution and temperament of the person. On some, it has apparently no harmful effect. With others, it produces heart troubles, nervous derangements, etc. While its use can not be commended to any one, it is a far less harmful habit than drinking.

Lewis and Clark's Expedition.

Will you please give a brief sketch of Lewis and Clark, the two pioneers of many years ago; where they started from, their dangers and privations, the length of time they were gone, what section of the country they explored, and when they landed on their return?—J. H. H., Endicott, Va.

Meriwether Lewis, from 1801 to 1803, was the private secretary of President Jefferson. It was determined by the government to send out an exploring expedition to explore the newly-acquired Louisiana purchase, and to reach the Pacific through Oregon, which was then almost absolutely unknown. President Jefferson recommended Lewis for this task. He was associated with Capt. William Clark, of the United States army. Their party was composed of nine young men from Kentucky, 14 soldiers, two Canadian boatmen, an interpreter, a hunter and a negro servant of Capt. Clark. They set out in the summer of 1803, and wintered on the Mississippi, opposite the mouth of the Missouri. In the spring of 1804 they started up the Missouri. The next winter was passed among the Mandan Indians. On April 7, 1805, they again moved forward, went to the sources of the Missouri, thence across the mountains to the Pacific slope. On November 15 they reached the Pacific at the mouth of the Columbia. They passed the winter there, started to return on March 23, 1806, and reached St. Louis September 23, after an absence of two years and four months.

On their return, the journal of their trip was published, and is still a standard work. A new edition was issued about a year ago. Any bookseller can obtain a copy for you.

Baking Powder.

In an old text book of chemistry (1845), it is stated that the cream of tartar of commerce is all derived from a tartrate of potash found in wine casks. Is there wine enough to supply the modern demand for cream of tartar or are there other processes? Here we may buy a pound of baking powder for 10 cents. On opening the can a ticket is found with a list of books, any one of which may be had postpaid by sending 10 cents more. What reason can there be consumers to doubt that such baking powder is a fraud? I had the impression that cream of tartar costs something, but perhaps it does not. How do you size up such a situation as this?—E S. G., Arkport, N. Y.

Cream of tartar is a bitartrate of potash—that is, a salt composed of tartaric acid and potash. Its source today is the same as it was in 1845, when your chemistry was written. It is obtained from the crude "tartar" deposited in the bottom of wine casks. This source of supply became too small, and chemists found another source of supply. This was eventually found in the residue left after the wine is pressed from the grapes. In these lees or residue is an acid commercially called "grape acid." From this can be obtained tartaric acid, used in making baking powder. Its wholesale price is about 21 cents per pound.

The supply of tartaric acid is so limited that efforts are making to devise a method of solving the problem of securing tartaric acid direct from the sugar in grapes.

The American Grape Acid association, of California, offers a prize of $25,000 for the best formula, with the right to use the same, using grapes containing over 20 per cent of saccharine matter, and valued at $10 per ton, and producing from them tartaric acid at a price which will permit its profitable exportation. The offer closes on December 1, 1904.

Cheap baking powders, which sell by means of premiums, are of course frauds. They have not a particle of tartaric acid in them, but are made of other ingredients than it and bicarbonate of soda.

Redeeming Paper Money.

To redeem one dollar with another is a deception and a fraud. Will you give me reasons why this statement is not true?—D. Y., Plymouth, Ind.

We put your question into the above form, and trust it is satisfactory to you. Your proposition is that to redeem a one dollar treasury note with a gold dollar is a deception and a fraud. You overlook the fact that the treasury note is not a dollar; it is only a promise to pay a dollar. Take a $1 treasury note, and you will find that it reads: "The United States will pay one dollar." It does not read "This is one dollar."

The treasury note is a promise to pay a dollar. Now, what is a dollar? The law defines that. It defines it to be 25.8 grains of standard gold. It defines it by weight, and its value is just what 25.8 grains of standard gold are worth as bullion.

Now, fix these facts in your mind, and you will have gotten the fundamentals of a correct knowledge of finance.

A Slang Phrase.

Will The Blade please tell the origin of the expression, "I'm from Missouri, and you'll have to show me?"—V. A., St. Paris, Ill.

The phrase had its origin in the House of Representatives at Washington, in 1896, we think. There had been a heated debate on a party measure, and when Mr. Vandiver, of Missouri, arose on the Democratic side, he began his speech something like this:

"Mr. Speaker, I am astonished at the declarations of the gentleman on the other side, who has just preceded me. If all he states is true, this question has but one side. There can be no argument. But I'm from Missouri; he's got to show me."

The newspaper correspondents took the slogan up and it was soon being repeated all over the United States

The Troubadours.

Please be so kind as to give me information in regard to the "Troubadours" or "Trouveres" in the days of chivalry.—H. S., Denison, Tex.

Trouveres is the plural of the French trouver; trobador is the Provencal form, which has gotten into English as troubadour. The strict modern French form is trouveur, which is preferred by many scholars.

The trouveres were the courtly lyric poets of mediaeval France, who must be sharply distinguished from the jongleurs, or poets of the common people. The beginning of courtly poetry in France proper is to be put about the middle of the twelfth century, and the inspiration to it was almost exclusively Provencal. The event which, more than any other, brought together Provence and France was the marriage of Eleanor of Poitiers (later the wife of Henry II. of England) to Louis VII. of France, in 1137. She was the granddaughter of the first of the troubadours, William VII. of Poitiers. This gay and brilliant woman carried with her to France the chivalrous practices and amorous poetry of the south. Her court, and later that of her daughter, Countess Marie of Champagne, became centers from which the ideas and poetical forms of the troubadours diffused themselves through northern France.

The poetry of the trouveres falls into two distinct periods. The first was that of the direct imitation of Provencal poetry and included the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. The second was the period of the modification and development of the earlier manner along original lines, and covered the period from the opening of the fourteenth century down to the Renaissance—about 1550. In this period were introduced important musical innovations and elaborate and artificial poetical forms, into favor—the ballade, the chant royal, the rondeau or triolet, etc. It was finally superseded by the rise of the classical and Italianizing manner.

Fort Niagara.

Please give a sketch of the bombardment of Fort Niagara.—C. W. N., Coal Run, O.

Fort Niagara stood on the east or American side of the Niagara river, near its mouth. In 1812 the fort was garrisoned by American troops under Lieut. Col. McFeely. The British had breastworks all along the river opposite, and mounted several mortars and a long train of battering cannon. These mortars and artillery began a bombardment of Fort Niagara on the morning of November 21, and from dawn until twilight in the evening there was a continuous rear of guns from the Canadian batteries. During the day 2,000 red-hot shot were poured upon the American fort, while the mortars sent showers of shells. Buildings in the fort were set on fire several times, but were extinguished. The Americans returned the fire gallantly. The village of Newark, opposite the fort, was set on fire by American shells several times, as also were buildings in Fort George, and one of its batteries was silenced. Shots from an outwork of Fort Niagara also sunk a British sloop in the river. Night ended this furious artillery duel, and hostilities were not renewed.

Mouths of the Mississippi.

Please answer in The Blade how many mouths the Mississippi river has.—O. C. L., Sheridan, Ala.

There are five "passes," properly so called—so named because by them vessels can "pass" from the main river to the Gulf of Mexico or vice versa. They are Southwest Pass, South Pass, Southeast Pass, Northeast Pass and Pass a l'Outre, a branch of Northeast Pass. Above the point whence these passes diverge, there are several small openings through which the waters of the river eventually reach the gulf, but they are too small to be navigated. The celebrated Eads jetties are at the mouth of South Pass.

Dr. Joseph Ray.

M. J. M., Hanover, W. Va.: We can find no biography of Dr. Joseph Ray, and so can give only what we know. He was a doctor of medicine in Cincinnati, who finally accepted the chair of methematics in Woodward college in that city, which afterward became Woodward High school. This was some 80 years ago. He wrote a series of school arithmetics, which were widely used, and still are, all over the west. Later he wrote two school algebras, which were added to his mathematical series. The other works on the higher mathematics which have been added to Ray's mathematical series were prepared after his death by persons employed by the publishers. We do not know what college conferred on Dr. Ray his degree of L.L. D. He died about the time of the civil war.

Measuring Wind Velocity.

Please state how the velocity of the wind is measured.—A. T., Newton, Mo.

Quite a number of different anemometers (wind measurers) have been invented. The instrument used by the United States weather bureau is Robinson's anemometer. It is placed on the roof of some high building usually, or where it will get the full force of the wind. A vertical rod bears at the top four arms at right angles, and the end of each arm is a hollow, hemispherical cup of thin copper. The wind, blowing into the hollow cup, causes the vertical rod to revolve. At the lower end of the rod is light gearing, reducing the motion, and the number of miles passed by the revolving cups is registered on dials. The cups revolve 500 times to each mile of wind.

Miscellaneous.

B. B., Dalton City, Ill.: We have not the date.

J. C. B., Antwerp, O.: Sorry, but we have no list of them.

J. W. B., Loudon, Tenn.: It is advertising, and we cannot insert it free.

G. R., Sparta, Ill.: General Sterling Price's raid from Arkansas into Missouri was made in September, 1864.

E. G. P., Gastonia, N. C.: We have not the record of visitors by days to any of the great expositions that have been held.

F. H., Orlando, Okla.: The Siamese twins were born in 1811, and died in 1874. It was a typographical error, of course.

H. M. D., Carringer, Tenn.: The metallic hand you found is not an epaulet. None such were ever worn by any soldiers.

E. M. V. F., Reynoldsville, N. Y.: The new postage stamps were put out during the past summer. There is no exact date for such things.

S. E. J., Kingsbury, W. Va.: You must excuse us. We cannot use The Blade to propagate gross error, cloaking itself under the name of religion.

D. M. R., Confluence, W. Va., and G. W. W., Baileyton, Tenn.: Notices to find lost relatives or old soldier comrades can not be published free. They are advertising, pure and simple.

S. A. O., Alexis, N. C.: It simply means that somebody opposed to President Roosevelt's election next year, is getting out a campaign button for the campaign, to sell to whoever will buy.

E. P. W., Luther, Mich.: It would take a column to give an adequate explanation of the causes leading up to the civil war. Borrow an United States history from some schoolboy and read it.

E. J. L., Sardinia, N. Y.: The report of the secretary of the navy, which will be printed just after the first Monday in December next, will contain information about the naval vessels now building. Look out for it.

M. L., Claridon, O.: The law prohibits common labor on Sunday. If any employe is asked to work on that day, he has the right to refuse, and to quit his employer. There is no law which prevents an employer from asking employes to work on Sunday.

A. J. S., White Pine, W. Va.: The government fees, payable in advance, are: Fifteen dollars on filing the application, and $20 on issuing the patent. One not familiar with patent procedure should always employ an attorney. His fee is a matter of arrangement between him and the inventor. There is no fixed rate.

Precise.

Boy—Polly want a cracker?
Boston Bird—Fire, nut or Georgia?—Judge.

To Those Not Well

Dr. Shoop's Restorative

On 30 Days' Trial.

For a full month you can use my Restorative, I to take the entire risk. Not a free gift. Neither is it philanthropy. Not something for nothing—just this. I have found a way to cure, even deep seated, difficult, or peculiar diseases. Dr. Shoop's Restorative cures by a new method. It goes direct to the CAUSE of disease—the inside nerves. I am the only physician that treats this way—through these nerves. It is MY discovery, my prescription—Dr. Shoop's Restorative—that does this so surely, is so certain, that I am able to say to the sick, use it a month and see for yourself. That should prove MY confidence. You see, I KNOW what it can do. I take less risk though, than you would believe.

My past records show that I failed in only one case out of each forty. Just think of that, $9 paid, and paid gladly, and the fortieth had no expense. That is a record I am proud of.

How to Secure Trial Treatment.

Write me and simply ask for the book you need. A postal will do. Then I will arrange with a druggist near you, so that you can secure six bottles of Dr. Shoop's Restorative to make the test. Send me no money. You deal with your druggist, remember. Use the restorative a full month—then decide. If it succeeds the cost to you is $5.50; if it fails I will have the druggist bill the cost to me. Could anything be more fair?

To delay, means to forget. Write now, while you have it in mind. This is important.

Simply state which book you want, and address Dr. Shoop, box 1528, Racine, Wis.	Book No. 1 on Dyspepsia. Book No. 2 on the Heart. Book No. 3 on the Kidneys. Book No. 4 for Women. Book No. 5 for Men (sealed). Book No. 6 on Rheumatism

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At druggists.

The Sunday School

A GOOD DEED BADLY DONE

The International Sunday School Lesson for October 4, Is "David Brings Up the Ark." 2 Sam. 2:1-12.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

David's sceptre had extended its sway over all Israel. He had won a succession of brilliant victories over neighboring nations, and he was earning the title of "the great king." The national spirit had even outrun the religious spirit. The ordinances of worship were not yet re-established in regularity and form. The spirit of devotion which had grown cold in the time of Saul had not yet revived. The ark of God, which was the symbol of his presence, had for many years been off in a town in the woods, practically neglected. So long as this continued, God was not being honored.

A Historic and Holy Emblem.

King David, who had sorely sinned and had been sorely chastened in the affair of Bathsheba, was eager for a religious revival in his nation. The first step thereto was the restoration of the ark to the place of honor as the center of national worship.

The peculiar significance of the ark is not to be overlooked. It was the most ancient and sacred of the religious symbols of the Jews. It was intimately associated with the epochal events of the nation's history. It has stood in the midst of the divided Jordan while the people crossed; it had been carried seven times around Jericho; it had gone before the army into battle; when taken by the Philistines into the temple of Dragon it had caused the idol to fall. That the Jews could for so long a time permit it to lie neglected is a proof of the low state of religion in the nation at that time.

The ark itself was a small chest of acacia wood, two and one-half cubits (three feet, nine inches) in length, and one and one-half cubits (two feet, three inches) in height as well as width, plated within and without with gold. The lid was of solid gold, and was called the mercy seat. Upon it were two golden figures of winged cherubim, with their wings stretched out over the ark and their faces turned toward one another. Within the ark were deposited the two tables of stone engraved with the Ten Commandments. The ark also contained Aaron's rod that budded, and a golden pot of manna. It belonged in the holy of holies, the innermost room of the tabernacle, and was to be visited only by the high priest, and by him only once a year, the Day of Atonement.

A National Festival.

A genuine revival of the religious spirit—which is a sense of responsibility to God—proves itself in practical ways. It means new obedience to God's word, new honor for His laws, and new zeal in His worship, and for his house, as well as a new spirit of love and helpfulness toward mankind. David, possibly because of the deep spiritual experience through which he had passed, after his condemnation by Nathan, sought for himself and the kingdom a restoration of the ordinances of the sanctuary.

The occasion of the bringing back of the ark was made a national festival. There was a procession of 30,000 men, and a jubilation that seemed to include all the people. The ark was put upon a new cart, drawn by oxen, and the solemn procession began, preceded by the singing, dancing and shouting people, chief of whom was the king himself.

Death After Disobedience.

Then occurred the tragedy which spoilt the festival in a twinkling, stopped the procession of the ark and sent the people to their homes, awed, mystified, wondering and inquiring. With all the pomp and ceremony of the occasion, David had failed to think that God's way of dealing with the ark of the covenent. Specific regulations had been prescribed and were easily accessible, but the Israelites neglected to study them. They were to learn in a startling fashion that God's work is not done in God's way, and that no amount of emotion or praise can take the place of simple obedience.

Uzzah put forth his hand to steady the ark, when the restiveness of the oxen endangered it, and, to this horror of all beholders, he was struck dead. He had laid profane and careless hands upon the sacred ark of the covenant, which belonged in the very holy of holies, and God showed the people that his majesty, his might and his word were not to be trifled with. The punishment was meant for the nation, more than for Uzzah. David needed to hear the word that had come to Saul, "Behold, to obey is better than sacrifice." God demands loyalty before he will accept gifts. Some public men today think that by paying God, and speaking words of praise about him, they will be excused from yielding to him lives of holiness and obedience. To all such comes this story of Uzzah.

Prosperity and Godliness.

Scared and angry, David and the people departed, leaving the ark with one Obed-edom. Then it was seen, during the three months which ensued, that the presence of the ark was a blessing. Prosperity attended the sacred emblem even as it had long before, and even as today it follows the presence of God in a home or a nation. A family altar has been to many a household what the ark of the covenant was to Obededom.

The lesson was not lost upon David. He saw his mistake and he saw even more clearly his duty to bring the ark to Jerusalem. So a second joyful procession followed, this one being in careful accord with the directions of the divine law, the ark being born upon the shoulders of the Levities, instead of upon a cart. When the temple was built for a permanent abode, the ark became its most precious possession, enshrined in the holy of holies, where none but the high priest could come, and that but once a year.

When Nebuchadnezzar destroyed Jerusalem the ark disappeared. It is not recorded among the spoils, and there are persons who believe that the best treasure of the Jewish nation was on that occasion hidden by the priests, and that in God's own good time it will be discovered, even as other wonders which have lain hidden for ages have been brought opportunely to light.

A CURE FOR ASTHMA.

Asthma sufferers need no longer leave home and business in order to be cured. Nature has produced a vegetable remedy that will permanently cure Asthma and all diseases of the lungs and bronchial tubes. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases (with a record of 90 per cent permanently cured), and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all sufferers from Asthma, Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis and nervous diseases, this recipe in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail. Address with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 847 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y.

FACE SURROUNDINGS.

An old sage who understood human nature pretty well advises women to "study first the effect produced by the face, the hair and the headgear." It holds good now just as much as it did more than a hundred years ago. It is wise to study the points of the face; the low style of dressing the hair is supposed to show off the profile to advantage. In some women a touch of color lights up the complexion wonderfully, while others are better without. The point is to learn what suits you. Many women are so ignorant of the rules which govern the complexion that they wash their faces in the winter before going out into the cold air—a fatal mistake. Soft draperies at the back of hats and toques are eminently becoming to some, but not to others. Some faces are improved by high collars, while others look far better with the bodice cut low at the throat. As a rule the boa and the ruffle are becoming to all.

Justice According to Points Scored

There is a justice of the peace in Baltimore who is said to decide the cases tried before him on the plan pursued in a baseball match. The side which scores the most points gets the decision, it is said. According to some lawyers who have tried cases before the justice in question, that functionary keeps a score. Each point made in the case is noted. When the lawyer for the plaintiff makes a point he receives a mark. The lawyer for the defendant gets a mark also for each point made by him. At the end of the case, it is said, the marks are added up, and the side which has the higher number gets the decision.—Baltimore Sun.

LAWN FENCE

Many designs. Cheap as wood. 32 page Catalogue free. Special Prices to Cemeteries and Churches. Address

COILED SPRING FENCE CO. Box 422 Winchester, Ind.

The Last of Foxy, the Bear.

This picture represents the last of an old bear that had been a terror to the people living on the outskirts of Sedro-Woolley, Wash. Foxy, as he was called, showed himself once too often, and among the spectators was John Farren, a notorious hermit, who resides on the coast of Sutherland, does. He is perfecting an invention which he fimly believes will bring him undying fame, though what the nature of his discovery is no one knows.

His house is entered by climbing up a staircase to the second floor, and at the foot a retainer is always on duty to keep away strangers, while seventeen other servants are similarly employed all the year round in various parts of the grounds.

Many will remember the case of Dr. Borthwick, the wealthy hermit of Atherley Edge. He owned a fortune of £100,000 in all, but some time before his death he purchased £88,000 worth of jewels and tapestries from London merchants and then threw the whole lot into the sea off the coast of Anglesey. With the £12,000 remaining he built himself a house, sheltered by a high wall so that no one could overlook him, and then engaged six watchmen at handsome salaries to keep the inquisitive at a distance. After paying several hundred a year for the privilege of being lonely, he died seven years ago, and left the balance of his fortune to his two nephews.

Probably no man ever went to more trouble and expense to be lonely than did Josiah Weal, a retired woolen manufacturer, who resided in the Midlands. Being an extremely ugly man, he became impressed with the idea late in life that it was a trial to his fellow-mortals to look upon him, so he laid out his fortune in curing himself off.

The first thing he did was to purchase a large area of land, in the middle of which he built himself a house in the shape of a square, with all the windows facing on to a quadrangle in the centre. Then, although he had a small army of keepers to guard him from the curiosity of all strangers, he bought up a neighboring village consisting of sixty-two houses and razed it to the ground to still further insure his solitude. From that time forward until the day of his death he never again set eyes on a human being, all his food being delivered to him through a trap door, built in the side of the house for the purpose.

Saurier, the eminent French novelist, also laid out a large sum of money in order to be lonely. He had a perfect aversion to human beings of both sexes, and declared that he could not work with anyone in the same house as himself. Eventually he spent £16,000 in building a room beneath the lake in his grounds, which was approached by a subterranean passage and had a plate glass roof. It was in this room that he wrote several of his finest novels, and here he lived for a number of years without hearing the sound of a human voice.—Tit-Bits.

PAY TO BE LONELY.

Big Money for the Privilege of Never Seeing Anyone.

Not many people would pay £300 a year for the privilege of never seeing a human being. But this is what John Farren, a notorious hermit, who resides on the coast of Sutherland, does. He is perfecting an invention which he fimly believes will bring him undying fame, though what the nature of his discovery is no one knows.

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TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1903.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wideawake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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CIRCULATION LAST WEEK - 160,000

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

The Chicago Post makes an important suggestion as to an extension of the duties of the Vice President of the United States. At present, he is about as useful, in reality, as the "fifth wheel" to a wagon. He is made, by the constitution, the presiding officer of the Senate; but he can not participate in debates on the floor of that body, nor has he a vote unless the Senate is equally divided upon the question. He has no part in the executive business of the administration. The office was created simply to have a man ready to step into the Presidency in case that office shall become vacant from any cause.

This exclusion from any active participation in the functions of the government has led really competent men to shun the position. The statesman who feels that he may eventually reach the position of chief executive will not take the second place, as it means simply four years on the shelf; and the man who aspires to the Presidency knows that he must keep himself in the limelight, that the people may not forget him. Hence, as a rule, the nominees for Vice President are chosen for geographical or party considerations, without reference to their fitness for the Presidency, should events elevate the Vice President to the executive chair.

It needs no demonstration that the Vice President should be of Presidential stature. He should be a statesman of experience, and a man in whom the people have full confidence, that, in case he is called to the Presidency, the country shall not be in a state of unrest, not knowing of his capabilities, nor whether he will pursue his predecessor's policies, or start on new and untried lines. For the Vice President is, in effect, excluded carefully from the executive councils, and in many cases is not advised of the purposes and plans of the President and cabinet.

The Post very rightly declares that the present system is wrong. Three times within thirty-six years the Presidency has been vacated by murder. In one case—that of Johnson—the Vice President was utterly unfit for the high duties of the office to which he succeeded. In the two other cases, it was the good fortune of the nation that Arthur and Roosevelt were men of Presidential stature. But this was not because the personal fitness of either to meet such an exigency was the factor which determined their nominations by the national conventions. The Post says:

> Starting, then, with the basic principle that the vice president should be capable of filling the office of President, and recognizing that he must be in harmony with the administration, does it not follow that he ought to be a part of the administration? It is time this logical conclusion were drawn.

It is a conclusion which involves an important change in our practice. The vice president ought to be a member ex officio of the President's cabinet. He ought to attend the meetings of the Cabinet with reasonable regularity, and especially when any vital matter of policy is under discussion, and his voice, advice and judgment should be just as potent, at least, as that of any member of the cabinet. Being relieved from any detail of department work, he would have ample leisure and time to study carefully all questions of national interest, and could, therefore, come to the cabinet meetings with ample knowledge and information.

In this way the vice president would become thoroughly informed on pending and anticipated questions, and ready to discuss them before the people. The President would have in him an exponent and defender of the policies of the government, it being taken for granted that the vice president would be in accord with the President and his administration.

This change would not involve any constitutional amendment. It would really need no Congressional action. It would be entirely proper for the President to invite the Vice President to become an advisory member of the cabinet, even without an authorizing act of Congress, though the latter might be advisable. There is now no Vice President. If Mr. Roosevelt were to announce that, if chosen to the Presidency next year, he would ask the Vice President to to take a seat regularly in his official family, the Republican national convention would see to it that the nominee for that office is a man in every way fitted for the real responsibilities of the office. The second place in the government would become of that importance the fathers of the republic intended it to be. What do you say, Mr. Roosevelt?

FARMERS' RINGS AND DIAMONDS

A telegraphic item says a farmer near South Beach, Connecticut, while cutting his corn, found a heavy gold ring encircling a stalk. The ring had been lost a considerable time.

One is at a loss to determine just why this item was sent out in the press report. Probably it is intended as a warning to farmers to carefully remove all jewels from their persons before starting to labor in the fields. Nowadays the farmer who can not have as many gold rings as he may choose, is certainly a poor stick, and should take up some other avocation. He certainly is not fitted to be a farmer, if he can not afford such jimcracks.

The item affords ground for an interesting comparison of farmers' tastes in jewels in different sections of our common country. In 1900, the crops in Missouri were so large and so profitable that the farmers were said to have their corncob pipes set with cut diamonds. The more chastened and sober taste of the Connecticut agriculturist seems to run to gold rings rather than flashing gems.

However, we have no criticisms of the Missourians for their preference. It is all a matter of taste. The important thing is that the American farmer, in these days of prosperity, is able to indulge his family in these lines, quite as well as anybody else. Diamonds and gold rings are within the reach of the stock-raiser on the farm as within that of the stock dealer on Wall street. Let us adopt the Democratic theory of seven or eight years ago, and attribute it to Mark Hanna.

FREIGHT YARDS EN ROUTE.

For the past three years or more, the great railroads have had a most serious condition to hamper them. Their traffic has been so immense that their city freight yards proved too small. There was not trackage enough for the cars required; and freight would remain for days in the yards, because it was impossible to get the cars unloaded which contained it. The predicament was the same as that of an elevator which has more grain seeking storage than it has capacity, or of the merchant whose warehouse is not large enough to hold his merchandise.

Two of the great railway systems of the country have already taken steps to end this suggestion in the freight centers. The Lake Shore is preparing two enormous freight yards—one at Collinwood, seven miles east of Cleveland, and the other at Elkhart, Indiana, the junction of the Air Line and the Southern Michigan divisions. With the opening of these two yards, an entirely new system of making up through freight trains will be inaugurated. Such trains will be made up at these points, instead of in the Cleveland yards, or in the terminal yards at Chicago. It is said this means a reduction of 25 per cent. in the amount of freight now handled in the yards at that city. Many additional miles of sidings have been built and are building, to enable long freights to pass each other.

The Pennsylvania is adopting the same expedient. It is preparing an immense freight yards some miles out of Pittsburg, so as to relieve the congestion in the city yards. The example of these two roads must of necessity be followed by all the great trunk lines of the country, for a general congestion of freight paralyzes the business of the country. We are at the beginning of a new epoch of railroad development, by which the roads will provide for a volume of traffic undreamed of a quarter-century ago.

THE DUAL KINGDOM.

The political conditions of Austria-Hungary have been growing steadily worse for years, and the epithet, "the sick man of Europe," which Czar Nicholas I applied to Turkey, now fits the dual kingdom equally well.

Since 1867 this country has been bipartite, consisting of the empire of Austria and the Kingdom of Hungary. Each country has its own parliament, ministers and government. The connecting link is in the sovereign, Francis Joseph, who is emperor of Austria and King of Hungary; in a common army, navy and diplomacy; and in a controlling body known as the "Delegations." This is a parliament of 120 members, one-half chosen by the legislature of Austria, the other half by that of Hungary. On subjects affecting both countries, the Delegations have a decisive vote. Their jurisdiction is limited to foreign affairs, common finances and war.

Next year the "Ausgleich," or commercial compact between the two countries, is to be dissolved in due form. It was formally denounced by Austria in 1902, and no agreement has been reached as to a new one. The Emperor dreads the coming of its dissolution, and has just made a bold stand for the unity of the army by issuing an order declaring that he will never consent to the demands of the Hungarian party, who insist on the use of their own language by officers in giving commands to the Hungarian section of the imperial forces. "United and undivided as it is, so shall my army remain," are the concluding words. The order is unusually blunt and resolute in tone, and has created an enormous sensation throughout the dual empire. It is regarded as a sort of declaration of war against the Hungarian separatists, and as marking the opening of a conflict between the dynasty and the Hungarian parliament and people.

The emperor is 73 ears old, and his life cannot be much protracted. He has no direct heir. The heir presumptive, Archduke Francis Ferdinand, is dominated by clerical and military influences, and takes no pains to conceal his prejudice against the Hungarian people. The latter make no secret of their opposition to him, and declare they will refuse to give him their allegiance. Some are already talking of Prince Eitel, the second son of the emperor of Germany, as their monarch.

The demise of the emperor will probably end the dual monarchy, in an effort to achieve complete independence for Hungary. This will end the oldest and at one time the most powerful monarchy in Europe. The present empire of Austria is the modern representative of the Holy Roman empire, which dates for Christmas day of the year 800, when Charlemange was crowned Caesar in Rome. The weakness of Austria is because of the chaos of races which make up its population. This is composed of German, Czechs, Moravians, Poles, Ruthenians, Slavs, Serbs, Croats and Magyars, Roumanians, Gypsies, Jews, Italians, and Greeks. To weld these into a homogenous nation is an impossibility.

A CAMPAIGN OF FALSEHOOD.

The Johnson campaign this year is dealing largely in falsification. Peter Witt, who is the blackboard artist in the Johnson circus, tried this game in Chillicothe the other day. Attempting to prove that taxation is inequitable, he declared that a certain corner lot in that city is listed for taxation at $80 per front foot, while the adjoining lot, less valuable, was listed at $103. Then he declared this proved that the assessor had yielded to some unworthy influence.

It sounded well as an argument; but some one in the audience went across to the court house and examined the tax duplicate. He discovered that the corner lot is listed at $117.75 per foot instead of $80, and the adjoining property at $106.30.

It is well to make a similar examination, wherever the subject-matter of any Johnsonian statement will admit of reaching the primary facts. The Cleveland mayor is evidently attempting to win by bold falsification rather than legitimate argument.

For several years the Ohio legislature has been working on the tax question, with a view to removing inequalities in the incidence of taxation, wherever they can be found in the law. The matter of assessment is one in which individual judgment is concerned, and men may, and doubtless do, make errors, while striving, to the best of their ability, to be just. But a close examination of the Democratic platform shows that no remedy for this is proposed; nor has Johnson ever suggested one.

DICK'S LETTER TO SALEN.

Chairman Dick, of the Republican state committee, has replied to the challenge of Charlie Salen, chairman of the Democratic committee, for a joint debate between Senator Hanna and John Clarke. General Dick assumes very properly that a discussion can be a debate only where the speakers are aligned on opposite sides of a question. Senator Hanna's views on state and national political issues are well defined; and, to make a debate effective, it would be necessary for Mr. Clarke to take the alternative.

Before accepting the challenge, General Dick desires to know:

Where Mr. Clarke stands on the money question; whether he has receded from his position in 1896 when he came out squarely for sound money.

Where Mr. Clarke stands on railroad taxation; whether he agrees now with Tom Johnson that railroads do not bear their just proportion of the taxes, or with John A. Clarke when he argued with the state Board of Equalization that railroad property is "already assessed at a higher proportion of its value than manufacturers' property, than money and personal property and even than lands in the state."

Where Mr. Clarke stands with reference to organized labor; whether he agrees with Senator Hanna whose attitude is unquestioned, or with Tom Johnson and the Henry George theory that the labor movement is organized on the wrong line because unions mean strikes and strikes mean war.

Where Mr. Clarke stands on the tariff question; whether he is a free trader or a protectionist, or for revenue tariff with incidental protection. Mr. Dick shows that Democracy has almost as many views on this question as there are Democrats, every section favoring its own industry to the exclusion of others.

Where Mr. Clarke stands on the Philippine question; whether with Mr. Bryan when he worked for the Spanish treaty with the cession of the islands to this country and later favored a protectorate or with Mr. Bryan when he urged their absolute independence.

These and other points bearing on the political and economic status of the country are brought out with a view of ascertaining Mr. Clarke's position. In conclusion, General Dick asks to know with whom Senator Hanna is expected to debate—the John A. Clarke, the corporation lawyer, or the John A. Clarke, who is candidate for United States senator?

It is presumed that, if Salen can induce his man to come out squarely on these questions, most of which have been brought into the campaign by Tom Johnson himself, so as to make the issues squarely joined, Chairman Dick will, on behalf of Senator Hanna, accept the challenge. But Mr. Clarke has not yet made up his mind where he stands, it is plain to be seen that Salen's challenge was, after all, only a play to the galleries, and not issued in good faith.

CLEAR SKIES.

The splendid autumnal weather we are having has its parallel in the cloudless skies over the world of legitimate business. True, the stock market is in the dumps; but Wall street is simply "paying up" for the reckless exploitation of combinations and trusts, which have overloaded the market with "undigested securities." The condition in the stock market is not indicative of any trouble or depression in the enterprises whose stocks are concerned. For example, the steel mills are all busy hives of industry, their workmen fully employed, and the business returning good profits; yet steel trust stock is slumping on the market, not because ousiness is not good, but because that stock contains too much water. It was forced on the market as a speculation, at a price too high for the dropsical capitalization. Conditions in Wall street are now local, and have no relation to the general conditions of business.

The latter are most optimistic. The retail purchasers are buying liberally of fall goods, and are demanding the best qualities; merchants are purchasing freely of the wholesalers; the latter are placing heavy orders with the manufacturers and importers; the mills and factories are busy supplying these demands; the workingmen are employed at good wages, and peace and plenty smile upon the country.

Confidence is the mainspring of business, and the existing conditions certainly give heart to the most timorous. There are a few prophets of evil who, ravenlike, croak of coming evil; but the confirmed pessimist we have always with us, and his lugubrious wail excites no attention. The keenest eye cannot detect in the business sky a cloud even the size of a man's hand to create distrust.

A TALKER AND A "DOER."

The Fostoria Times says: "Johnson is not a talker, but a doer." People who have heard Johnson spout will dissent from the first proposition. There is no man in public life who talks oftener or more than Johnson, or who enjoys more to appear before an audience. If he is not a talker, then we are a nation of dummies.

As to the second proposition, all will agree. Johnson is a "doer."

He has been "doing" the people from the time he first went into business. As a street railway magnate he charged the limit on fares and grew rich from the net earnings. Having "done" the people until he wearied of the sport, he proceeded to "do" individuals by selling out his properties at fancy prices.

Today he is back "doing" the people. He is endeavoring to unload a lot of spurious truck in exchange for votes. He "did" the regularly elected delegates from Hamilton county and other sections of the state by throwing them out of the Columbus convention without even a pretense of fairness. He is trying to "do" the farmers by jumping upon corporations with both feet, and at the same time backing a corporation lawyer for United States senator. He is whining about just taxation, and corporation tax dodging, while he rests secure from paying to the people of Ohio his just proportion of the taxes, because an accommodating court issued an injunction against the Cuyahoga county officials, restraining them from collecting it.

Yes, Johnson is both a talker and a "doer."

CLOVER SEED BOOMING.

Toledo is the one great clover seed market of the United States. The quotations of its price on the Toledo Produce exchange are the only clover seed figures carried daily by the Associated Press and other organizations furnishing reports to the newspapers. Each week the total receipts and shipments at this point are cabled to Europe, and distributed there by the Reuter News agency.

There has been a sharp advance in price since the new crop of seed began arriving. Last year the crop was below the average in volume, and the seed in farmers' hands was pretty well sold out. The indications early in the reason were for a bumper crop, the price was good, and the farmers had no inducement to hold their seed. But it turns out that the season has been too cool and wet to favor the development of the seed to maturity. Some points report that, when hulled, the yield is not over a bushel to the acre. Others report an average yield.

The feeling here among clover seed men is that the crop is a very short one, and prices have advanced sharply since the marketing of the new crop began. Clover seed is always sold by the bag of two and one-half bushels. At the close of September, 1901, the price was $5.25 per bag; last year it was about $5.67, while now it is above $6, with a strong probability that it will go higher. An interesting discussion of the clover seed situation will be found on the market page of this issue of The Blade.

COMMON SCHOOLS GOOD ENOUGH

Public school advocates make no concealment of their satisfaction over the action of President Roosevelt in sending his children to the common schools of the capital rather than to private schools.

In these days of newer education, with advanced ideas as to method and practice, there are many scoffers. Old fogies who see nothing good in the modern system, who are constantly inveighing against the "rubbish," as they call the revised curricula, are looking for every opportunity upon which to hang an objection. Had the President sent his youngsters to a private school the fact would have been seized upon by these croakers as evidence that he, too, had no faith in the modern idea of elementary instruction.

But the President has kept abreast of the times and is heartily in sympathy with the common schools as they are now conducted. And he has shown this sympathy in the most practical and beneficial manner possible, by placing his own flesh and blood under the tutelage of the common school teachers.

BREAKING RACING RECORDS.

There have been doings on the turf this year. Although the racing season is still on, more records have been broken than in any other year, and broken by so large a margin that it will probably be a long period before they are again eclipsed.

Among the remarkable performances two stand out with startling prominence—the trotting record established by Lou Dillon at two minutes, and Alert's pacing record of 1:57. The latter record was made on the Empire City track, New York, during the week, and is two seconds faster than the previous pacing record held by Dan Patch.

Previous to these performances, racing men were inclined to look upon the two minute trotter as largely a creature of imagination. When Cresceus, the steady and long-gaited machine, made his mark of 2:02¼ under favorable conditions, it was conceded that he was far ahead of any other trotter that had ever been bred. Yet within two years, here comes a comparatively green one and clips 2¼ seconds off the mark. Then, to preserve the ratio set years ago and to maintain the supremacy of the pacers, Alert cuts two notches off Dan Patch's wonderful mile and, in doing so, breaks several intervening records. Only the week before he had broken the half mile record made a few days previously by Dan Patch.

In this connection, it is interesting to note the gradual development of the pacer, shown in the appended table:

1825—Oneida Chief (saddle)	2:31
1829—Drover (saddle)	2:30
1844—James K. Polk	2:23
1849—Dan Miller	2:22
1851—Tecumseh	2:21
1852—Roanoke	2:18¼
1855—Pocohontas (wagon)	2:17½
1868—Billy Boyce (saddle)	2:14½
1879—Sleepy Tom	2:12¾
1881—Little Brown Jug	2:11¾
1883—Johnston	2:10
1884—Johnston	2:06¼
1891—Direct	2:06
1892—Hal Pointer	2:05¼
1892—Mascot	2:04
1894—Robert J	2:01¼
1896—John R. Gentry	2:00¼
1897—Star Pointer	1:59¼
1902—Dan Patch	1:59¼
1903—Prince Alert	1:57

SAVING CHILD-LIFE.

The city of New York should raise a monument in honor of Nathan Straus. Eleven years ago he adopted a radical method of saving child-life in the metropolis. Every summer the death-rate among children under five years old was frightful. Mr. Straus was convinced that this was because of the germs in the milk sold in the metropolis, and which formed a large part of the food of young children. So he arranged to furnish pasteurized milk at a low rate, from stands established in the tenement districts and the parks. "Pasteurized milk" is simply ordinary cow's milk which has been for a time heated to a degree which is fatal to all germs, but still below the boiling point.

Eventually the city health department entered into co-operation with Mr. Straus. All the members of the corps of five physicians carry coupons for pasteurized milk, which are given to families with young children. These coupons are honored at any Straus milk depot. During the present season 1,593,725 bottles of pasteurized milk have been dispensed, and over 600,000 glasses sold at a cent each, in the public parks. With the increased use of this milk each year, there has been a corresponding decrease in the proportionate number of deaths among children under five years of age.

In the year 1891, the number of deaths of children under five was 5,945, which was at the rate of 126 deaths for every 1,000 children within that age limit. For the present season, this death rate has been reduced to a fraction over 63 per 1,000—a reduction of one-half, and a saving of 4,000 infant lives during this one summer. All honor to the name of Nathan Straus, and may his worthy example find followers in every city in the country!

COMMENT OF THE WEEK

Our Chinese Treaty.

At present there is good prospect of a completion of a treaty with China by the 8th of October, the date agreed upon for signatures being also the date on paper for Russia's evacuation of Manchuria. Although Russia has made some change of plans and wants indulgence, we are bound to take her word agreeing to evacuate. So there can be no obstacle to signing by the Chinese and the opening of the Manchurian ports to our commerce. Indeed, China may well sign and leave the rest to us.

Our Stock of Gold.

The United States treasury has $953,000,000 in gold on hand—four times as much as the Bank of England or Germany has. Since 1898 the United States treasury has gained $393,980,295 in gold, while England, Germany and Russia have less than they held at that time. France has gained $127,640,000 in the same period. "We are on rock bottom," says United States Treasurer Roberts—the rock bottom of a gold basis, and plenty of it. Credit may be inflated to the danger point, but the American business world has many strong anchors out this year.

Another Kisheneff.

The details of the story of the Gomel Jew-baiting, now reaching the public through the press, seem to bear out the general statement that the police and the soldiers openly sided with the plunderers and murderers during most of the rioting, and that their presence was less a protection than a menace to the Jews. In respect of this feature the Gomel affair is rather worse than the Kisheneff affair. The highest local functionaries at Gomel conducted themselves as if they were aware that they were acting in pursuance of a settled policy of the Russian government to crush out the Jewish element in Russian citizenship. It is to be hoped that the Russian government will take steps that will fully convince other Russian functionaries and the civilized world at large that the view of the Gomel officals was sadly mistaken.

The Macedonian Situation.

While occurrences in southeastern Europe have seemed at times of late to portend the outbreak of hostilities between Bulgaria and Turkey, that event has not yet come about, and the chances of its being precipitated seem to have lessened within the last week or so. There have been negotiations at Sofia looking to a settlement between Bulgaria and Turkey, and if reports may be trusted a general assent has been given by Turkey to certain suggestions made by Bulgaria looking to reforms in administration and the settlement of the disturbed districts. Perhaps the ministries at Constantinople and Sofia have been aided in their progress toward a peaceable solution by the recent note of the representatives of the powers emphasizing their concurrence in the Austro-Russian plan for pacifying the Balkans. It is made clear in this document that neither Turkey nor Bulgaria can rely on the support of any power in the event of open or secret resistance to the realization of this plan.

Tom Johnson's Dark Outlook.

"Tom" Johnson's chances of election to the governorship of Ohio aren't exactly alluring. There is a deal of bitter feeling against him, on account of his convention methods, in his own party, and it is likely to manifest itself unpleasantly during the campaign and at the polls. Conservative Gold Democrats haven't the slightest use for Johnson and won't vote for him at any price, while the Silverites, spite of all their "peerless leader" can say to cheer them, are anything but happy over the indorsement of a Gold Democrat for Senator. The farmers of Ohio are, almost to a man, opposed to Johnson on account of his single tax views. About all he has to bank on is his dream that many Republicans are weary of Senator Hanna's domination, and that's mighty poor capital. Dreams don't win elections.

The Surplus All Right.

In the aggregate the government's receipts during last week exceeded its expenditures by nearly nine hundred thousand dollars, giving a surplus for the current fiscal year thus far that approximates three and a half millions. Meanwhile, however, there has been a slight reduction—about half a million dollars—in the total of available Treasury cash, which nevertheless, is still very large—in round numbers two hundred and thirty-eight millions.

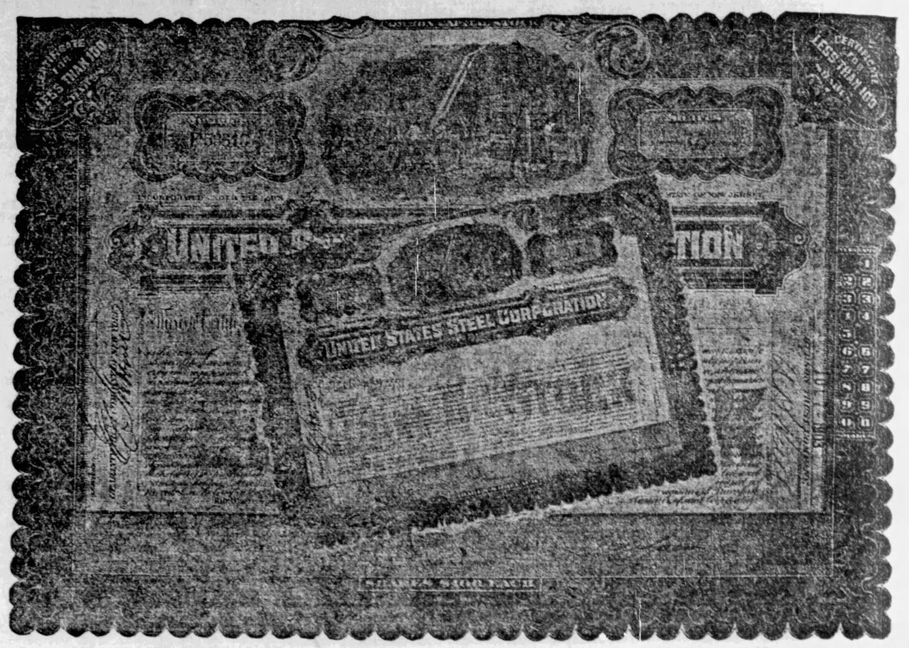
Mormons in Politics.

Loud protests and some fresh revelations of the growing political strength of the Mormons in certain parts of the country will be heard when the Senate is asked to confirm the appointment of one H. Smith Wooley as assayer of the mint at Boise, Idaho. Wooley is a former Mormon bishop, and his appointment, it is openly charged in that state, is in pursuance of an arrangement with the Mormon hierarchy which elected a Republican legislature and sent Mr. W. B. Heyburn to the United Staes Senate. The appointment is denounced by many Idaho Republicans as well as Democrats; and since it was announced there has arisen a movement in that state to revive the test oath which was in use there many years ago. The oath required the voter to swear that he was not living in polygamy and owed no allegiance to any ecclesiastical power superior to the allegiance owed to the state and the United States. Its application disfranchised thousands of men in its time, and it is said that under it many would be disfranchised now. The facts may be worth investigation.

Naval Discipline.

The circumstances attending the case of Assistant Paymaster Nicholson, who was convicted of misconduct at a ball at Chefoo and sentenced to be reduced in rank five numbers, made public by the department, show why Admiral Evans was so exasperated by the court's excessive leniency. This officer, while drunk, at a ball, assaulted a civilian, who was not only "aged," but the German consul. The victim of the attack had it in his power to make serious trouble but refrained from taking official notice of the matter on the assumption that the man would be adequately punished by the naval authorities. When a court-martial gave him the lightest punishment possible, and three of the court recommended him to clemency the admiral lost patience. He declared, in disapproving the findings that Nicholson should have been dismissed from the service; that the trial was a travesty of justice, and that the three members who urged clemency were unworthy of their trust and would not again be charged with the duty of guarding the honor of the service. The rebuke is a severe one and it is not surprising that the members of the court wince under it. The authorities at Washington warmly approve the admiral's stern disciplinary attitude.

HOW STEEL TRUST STOCK HAS DIMINISHED IN COMPARATIVE VALUE



New York, Sept. 24.—If any one had predicted a year ago last February, when J. Pierpont Morgan startled the world by the formation of the billion dollar trust, that today the common stock of the trust would be selling at $17 a share and the preferred stock at less than $70, he would have been scoffed at and looked upon as one whose sanity needed investigation. At that time, on the crest of the initial boom, the stock was selling at $55 common and $101 preferred. Yet within the last few days steel common touched the lowest point it ever touched and sold in considerable quantities in the open market at $17 a share, while the preferred stock, which carries a seven per cent dividend, was quoted at $69.

STRIKING STATUE FOR THE EXPOSITION

STATUE OF SIOUX CHIEF PAISING PROTEST AGAINST WHITE HAND ENCROACHMENTS

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 26.—One of the striking pieces of statuary at the coming exposition will be that of Charles E. Dallis, which is entitled "The Protest of the Sioux."

Its motive has close relations to the Louisiana Purchase of 1803, typifing the spirit which moved the Indians from whom the territory was wrested. "The Protest of the Sioux" shows the Indian, a grand red man, powerful, vigorous and unsubmissive. His clenched hand is raised in protest. The lines of his face are drawn with the agony which he felt. With the other hand he holds the bridle of his mettlesome horse. His strong nature is seen in the strong expression, which, back of the fierce light that seems to blaze from his orbs, calls upon the white man to give him back his own. This statue is the antithesis of "The Signal of Peace," Mr. Dallis' Indian statue, which was one of the groups at Chicago, and is now in Lincoln Park, in that city.

GREAT LOSS OF CATTLE FROM EATING LOCO WEED

PATSWOOD LOCO WEED WHICH KILLS WESTERN CATTLE

Bozeman, Mont., Sept. 26.—The great loss is caused to stock raisers by the loco weed and other poisonous plants in this state is depicted in a bulletin issued by the Montana Agricultural Experiment station. The writer, J. W. Blakinship, estimates the annual loss from stock eating these plants at $100,000, and points out that with the increase of the herds and flocks the loss is bound to increase, unless action is taken to exterminate the plants. He says in part:

"The white loco weed is a small, pea-like plant, six inches to a foot high, with conspicuous white or cream colored flowers from a thick woody, persistent root. It is distributed over nearly the whole plain regions of the United States, from Alberta and Assiniboia south into Mexico, and from Minnesota and Kansas westward to the Rockies. Extensive losses of stock, attributed to this species are reported in New Mexico, Colorado and Montana, and to a less extent in most of the other states in the region mentioned."

As to exterminating the loco plant, the bulletin says that experiments in digging it at certain seasons of the year have been most effective, and this seems to be the only remedy.

Current Events.

Bulgarians still anticipate war and little confidence is felt in the sincerity of propositions made by Turkey.

Prince Alert paces a mile over the Empire City track in 1:57 breaking the world's record held by Dan Patch.

Positive statement is made in Washington that Nov. 9 has been fixed as the date for congress to meet in extra session.

Canada's counsel before the Alaskan boundary commission makes it clear that access to the sea, not territory, is her chief desire.

Politicians arriving in capital say that Republicans high in party councils are in favor of a thorough overhauling of the postal service.

President Roosevelt has approved the Hawaiian bond issue of $1,229,100 on a proper showing of the financial condition of the government.

President Roosevelt indorses the public schools by sending his own children to them, disproving criticism of the system which was attributed to him.

Management of the New York Central railroad is considering the advisability of providing engines with an automatic cab signal to prevent accidents.

Chicago banks started movement of currency toward cotton regions of the south, but western grain movement has not yet assumed any considerable proportions.

Statement made that Col. Eli R Sutton of Michigan, recently returned from Mexico, has put authorities at Lansing in possession of details of military clothing fraud.

Formal announcement is made that Representative John H. Ketcham of New York, will succeed Congressman Loud as chairman of the house postoffice committee.

The grand jury is preparing several more indictments in the postal fraud cases, and is expected to report soon. An effort will be made to have the first of the trials set for Oct. 26.

Postoffice inspectors arrested two men they claim to know as swindlers who have imposed on public in all parts of the country to extent of at least $130,000 by fake business order scheme.

Great Britain made to realize that King Edward VII is a ruler who means to rule by vigor with which he has taken hold of cabinet situation and the African war and army scandals.

Secretary Shaw blocked plans of Wall street brokers by announcing he would resume refunding operations to furnish supply of money for general use amounting to about $40,000,000.

Belief that murder of Orlando P. Dexter was due to hatred of natives of Adirondacks for the rich was strengthened by report that shots had been fired at house of William Rockefeller.

In an autograph letter to Count Hedervary, Emperor Francis Joseph says he favors certain reforms for Hungary, but that her wishes regarding the army are detrimental to his own interests.

Reports reach London that Austria may soon face a Kossuthist uprising in Hungary and that arrangements have been made to obtain Germany's aid should an army be required in Macedonia also.

National Hotel Keepers' Protective association is carrying on campaign against "beats" who pretend to be of great importance and high rank, but who fail to pay as promptly as they should.

Report of Consul General Hughes at Coburg to department of state shows Germany to be in throes of commercial depression; thousands of men are unemployed, and wages are going down at alarming rate.

Judge Grosscup is tendered an offer to become counsel for the Northern Securities company that he may argue the celebrated merger case when it is called for hearing before the United States supreme court this fall.

Republican and Citizens' Union conventions in New York city renominated entire fusion city ticket; Low for mayor, Grout for comptroller, and Fornes for President of the board of aldermen; opposition to Low did not appear.

Installation of the block signal system along 848 miles of the Rock Island railroad has been begun, and it is officially stated that the work will be continued until all the main lines of this company have been thus improved.

General executive board of the Knights of Labor, meeting in Washington, adopts a resolution opposing the proposed war of union labor on President Roosevelt and attributes the hostility to politicians who would disrupt the ranks of labor.

Tentative plans for a moving sidewalk to cost about $3,000,000 are approved by a committee of the New York rapid transit commission. The fare limit is to be 2½ cents, and it is estimated that 70,000 passengers can be carried in an hour.

Manufacturers of pig iron have decided to curtail the output of this product, beginning Oct. 1. The lower prices prevailing in England prevents the United States from securing foreign markets unless the workmen will grant a concession of 25 per cent. in wages.

Russell Smith, 13 years old, is fatally wounded by his cousin, James Rodgers, in a mock duel in New York.

Major Delmar trots a mile at the Empire City track in 2:00, equaling the world's record previously held by Lou Dillon.

Reports from Kansas show that the women have won in the school districts and now control a majority of the boards throughout the state.

Roman Catholic authorities at Denver admit that more than $50,000, raised for the purpose of building a cathedral, has been lost in speculation.

P. F. Schoenfeld asks for an injunction against the American Can Co., restraining the payment of the 2½ per cent. dividend on the preferred stock.

Railroads of the country are contemplating a general advance of freight rates, assigning as a reason the increased wages paid and the higher cost of all materials.

Premier Balfour, replying to criticisms on the apathy of the powers in dealing with the Balkan situation, says affairs are so complex that interference might be productive of more harm than good.

Secretary Shaw, addressing the bankers of Maryland and the District of Columbia, urged granting the banks permission to use their reserves in emergencies, and said the government must provide some substitute for its bonds, whereby the circulation of the country could be increased.

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A 68-piece set of rich, translucent china and the Weekly Blade one year for only..... **$6.75**

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Tucked Shirt Waist With Round Yoke, No. 9106.

Separate waists of pongee have been so very popular during the past season that they are assured of favor for fall also, and many of the most effective fancy shirt waists are made of this fabric in the natural tints.

Ecru pongee is shown here trimmed with bright red velvet ribbon and bands of coarse lace dyed to match the fabric. It is mounted on a glove-fitted featherboned lining that closes in the center front and is faced with lace and ribbon to a round yoke depth.

Fine tucks at the neck and shoulders in the back taper toward the belt, giving a long-waisted effect to the figure. A plain

9106—Ladies' Tucked Shirt Waist with Round Yoke.
32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust.

adjustment is maintained under the arms. The waist closes in front with fancy buttons and buttonholes worked through a center box plait. The full fronts are tucked from yoke to belt and blouse slightly. A collar is made of lace and ribbon to match the yoke.

Full sleeves are tucked to the elbow, fitting the upper arm closely. The puffs below the tucks are gathered and arranged on narrow wristbands, drooping well at the back.

Waists in this style are made of soft taffeta, peau de soie, China silk, albatross or foulard and daintily trimmed with lace, tucking, chiffon, motifs and Bulgarian embroidery.

To make the waist in the medium size will require three yards of material 44 inches wide, with three-eighths yard for trimming. The pattern, No. 9,106, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust measure.

Girls' Shirred Dress, No. 9110.

For afternoon parties and dancing school, little frocks of albatross in light colors are very dainty and at the same time serviceable, as the material cleans nicely.

The illustration shows a dress made of cream-colored albatross with white lace yoke. The waist is made over a fitted body lining that closes in the center back and is faced with lace to a round yoke depth.

Full front and back are gathered and applied to outline the yoke, blousing well at the belt. A shirred bertha edges the yoke and extends over the sleeves, giving

9110—Girls' Shirred Dress.
6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

a modish droop to the shoulders. The hem is fastened with catch stitching done in heavy pale blue silk.

A plain collar completes the neck. The sleeve is shirred at the top to form a fitted cap below which the full puff falls loosely. It is gathered at the wrist and finished with narrow wristband, drooping at the back.

The full skirt is shirred at the top and attached to the waist, closing at the back. The joining is concealed by a blue ribbon belt. The skirt has a stylish flare at the hem, which is catch stitched to match the bertha.

Dresses in this mode may be made of soft silks, pongee, cashmere, veiling or Henrietta, and trimmed with silk, velvet, lace or ribbon.

To make the dress for a girl of eight years will require 3¼ yards of material 42 inches wide, with three-eighths yard for trimming. The pattern, No. 9,110, is cut in sizes for girls of 6, 8, 10 and 12 years of age.

BE SURE to give both the number and the name of the pattern, and the bust measure also.

Boys' Sailor Suit, No. 9104.

When little boys can wear long trousers they feel like "grown men," and sailor suits are a source of great delight to them for this reason.

The illustration shows an attractive new style developed in the regulation navy blue serge with red and white trimming. The trousers are adjusted with the regulation inside and outside seams and fitted at the waist with small darts.

They are attached to the lower edge of a seamless body portion that closes at the back. This is covered with white linen, to simulate a shield, and completed with a standing collar.

The blouse is made with shoulder and under-arm seams and adjusted around

9104—Boys' Sailor Suit.
2, 4, 6 and 8 years.

the waist with elastic or a tape run through a casing on the edge. It has no front opening, but is intended to slip over the head.

A scalloped yoke facing is stitched down back and front, two tiny pockets being inserted in the front. A broad sailor collar completes the neck and is drawn close by a cravat of white linen.

One-piece sleeves fit the upper arm well, but are quite wide at the lower edge, where the fulness is arranged on bands.

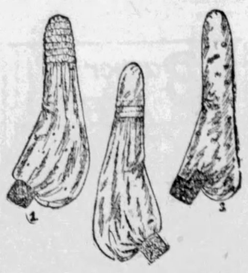
Sailor suits in this style are made of cheviot, flannel or heavy wash fabrics, with contrasting material for shield and collar.

To make the suit for a boy of six years will require two and three-quarter yards of material 36 inches wide, with three-quarters of a yard of contrasting material and one-half yard of lining. The pattern, No. 9104, is cut in sizes for boys of 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.

Fancy Dress Sleeves, No. 9121.

Fashions in sleeves change so rapidly that women who only have a few gowns and must wear them some time find last year's dresses looking quite out of date, and all because they have not modish sleeves. This can easily be remedied by making new sleeves.

The illustration shows three stylish sleeves, which are all included in one number. Figure 1 is made of black and white polka-dot foulard. It is shirred at the top and drawn in closely to fit the



9121—Ladies' Fancy Dress Sleeves.
32, 36 and 40 inch bust

arm like a cap. Below the shirring the sleeve is very full. It is completed with a black velvet wristband trimmed with lace medallions.

Figure 2 is a sleeve of light gray Lansdowne. The full puff is gathered at the top and arranged on a shallow cap. This has two deep tucks, one covering the joining of puff and cap. The sleeve is completed with a lace cuff, over which it droops gracefully at the back.

Figure 3 shows a bishop sleeve of pale blue crepe with black dots. It fits the upper arm closely and is very wide at the lower edge, where the fulness is arranged on a velvet cuff. This is shallow in front and increases in depth at the back. The edges are finished with narrow lace dyed a delicate blue to match the crepe.

To make No. 1 in the medium size will require one and three-quarter yards, to make No. 2 will require one and one-quarter yards, to make No. 3 will require one and one-quarter yards of material 36 inches wide, with one-quarter yard for cuffs. The pattern, No. 9121, is cut in sizes for a 32, 36 and 40-inch bust measure.

Single-Breasted Tight-Fitting Coat, No. 9111.

The earliest predictions of winter styles are frequently at fault, but this season's prophets who said three-quarter length coats would prevail were certainly correct.

The illustration shows one of the most fashionable outside garments of the season, a tight-fitting three-quarter coat. The style is apt to be trying, but proves very becoming to women with well-proportioned figures, the long lines and graceful curves in the coats displaying their figures to splendid advantage.

9111—Ladies' Single Breasted Tight Fitting Coat.
32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust.

The adjustment is made with back, side-back, and under-arm gores, all very closely fitted. Extensions added to the back edges of the side-back gores are arranged in shallow plaits that are flatly pressed.

Single-breasted fronts are fastened with large buttons and fitted with single bust darts. They are under-faced with cloth and turned back to form revers that meet the velvet collar in notches.

The sleeves are of unique shaping, made with narrow uppers and very wide unders. The fulness in the lower sleeve is taken out in darts at the elbow. The sleeves fit closely at the shoulder and wrist, but increase at the elbow, where they are very wide. They are completed with velvet cuffs.

Garments in this style may be made of covert, cheviot, broadcloth, ladies' cloth, zibeline or mohair and finished in strictly tailor style with machine stitching.

To make the coat in the medium size will require four yards of material 54 inches wide, with five-eighths yards of velvet. The pattern, No. 9111, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust measure.

Five-Gored Skirt, Round Length, With or Without Yoke, No. 9114.

Fabrics with very rough surfaces and coarse weaves are fashionable for ordinary wear and make very smart tailor-made suits. The illustration shows a skirt developed in one of these materials, in which several shades of gray are tastefully combined.

The skirt is shaped with five gores, narrow front and sides and broad back, fitting smoothly around the waist and hips without darts. It closes invisibly at

9114—Ladies' Five Gored Skirt, Round Length.
22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inch waist.

the center back under two inverted plaits that are flatly pressed and stitched down part way to present a perfectly plain appearance. A sheath effect is maintained and the skirt has a stylish sweep at the hem. Applique figures of plain cloth and worsted net-work decorate the lower edge of each gore.

The skirt may be made plain, as illustrated, or have a yoke that has long tabs back and front fastened by large pearl buttons. It is quite shallow on the hips and ends at the sides of the front gore.

Skirts in this style are very fashionable at present. They just escape the ground all around and have long graceful lines which are becoming to stout and slender figures. The pattern is cut in extra large sizes to meet the demand, as five-gored skirts are always popular.

Zibbline, camels hair, covert, cheviot, homespun and broadcloth skirts in this mode are trimmed with fancy braid, cut out motifs of cloth, buttons, and velvet applique. They are usually lined and have about two inches of stiffening at the hem.

To make the skirt in the medium size will require four and one-quarter yards of material 44 inches wide. The pattern, No. 9114, is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34-inch waist measure.

Address as follows, including the price of the pattern ordered:
PATTERN DEPARTMENT,
THE BLADE, TOLEDO, OHIO.

WOMEN WON

In the School District Elections in Kansas.

Topeka, Kan., Sept. 26.—The women of Kansas have won their greatest political victory over their husbands, brothers, fathers and sweethearts. Reports of the contest are reaching the office of the state superintendent of public instruction in the form of returns from the school district elections. The returns indicate that the women have elected a majority of the members of the country school boards in the 2,000 districts of the state.

The platform on which the women conducted their campaign for control of the schools was kept a secret until the day of balloting. It declared for wiping out the objectionable provisions of the teachers' contracts, which forbid the women teachers to receive attentions and calls from their admirers during the term of school, and provide for forfeiture of a portion of their salaries if the women marry before the end of their terms.

The campaign which the women conducted was one of the most secret in the history of the state. When it became known three months ago that the country school boards, which were then controlled by men, would not make contracts with women teachers for the ensuing year unless the contracts contained the provisions in regard to marrying, the women decided to gain control of the boards.

Every woman in the districts affected by the new order was urged to come to the polls on the day of election and vote for three women for members of the district board. A majority of the elections were held in August. Some were held in June and July. A majority of those held in July were won by the women because the men were too busy in the harvest fields to pay much attention to public affairs. The August elections also found men busy, and the women won again.

The women did not appear at the polls until the afternoon of the day of the voting, and then came in force and carried the day before the men could rally their scattered strength.

Every contract which has been let by the new boards leaves the teachers free to receive calls from friends and to get married before the end of the school term if she desires. In the districts where the women elected all of the members of the boards they are talking of depriving the male teachers of the privilege of smoking on pain of forfeiting a part of their monthly salaries. This action would be taken only by way of retaliation for the actions of the boards which have prohibited the women teacher from marrying.

Carting the Great Columns for New York Cathedral

HAULING THE 80 TON COLUMN FOR THE CATHEDRAL OF ST JOHN THE DIVINE

New York, Sept. 26.—One of the most dangerous and trying feats of "carting" ever undertaken in this city, is that of moving from their landing place on the bank of the Hudson river to the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, of six great marble pillars. The church, when completed twenty years hence, will be the largest in America, the pillars are in proportion. Special wheels had to be made for the truck used to haul them, with tires of extreme width. In the place of horses, a great steam engine is used to pull the valuable freight.

ARMY MANEUVERS.

Some 14,000 Troops in Camp at West Point, Ky.

Camp Young, West Point, Ky., Sept. 25.—With the commanding general on the ground and all preliminaries disposed of, the regular troops from the department of the lakes were arriving today, while others were "leaving station" in different parts of the country for the second series of instruction war maneuvers. The maneuvers will be the second of their kind undertaken in time of peace since the civil war.

About 14,000 troops, including militia from Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky and Wisconsin, will participate. The regular troops taking part represent all arms of the service, except the heavy artillery. The militia will be represented solely by infantry and light artillery.

Major General John C. Bates, commanding the department of the lakes, is here with his staff. General Bates has issued a lengthy order for the guidance of the umpires, officers and troops during the maneuvers.

The automobile as a factor in warfare already has been given a trial by the signal corpsmen. Their lumbering "red devil," struck its colors, however, last night, to one of the Kentucky "knobs," surrounding the camp and was shipped back to a steamboat to be sent to Louisville for repairs.

Camp Young, West Point, Ky., Sept. 26.—The first excitement in this part or Hardin county since 1864, when General Buell placed a small detachment of infantry on Ft. Hill, a short distance from West Point, was upon the people today as they gazed in astonishment upon the arrival of trainload after trainload of enlisted men and their equipment. Altogether the rilroads had 18 troop trains on the schedule, and many of them had arrived and the commands had been assigned to their quarters before noon. The dust is six inches thick over everything, and the soil as hard as flint, making the throwing up of ground works a laborious task. The arrivals today were: Nine troops Seventh cavalry, Chickamauga; five troops Eighth cavalry, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; four companies Twentieth infantry; 700 men of the Third and 300 of the First, all of Fort Sheridan.

Camp Young, West Point, Ky., Sept. 28.—The first real work of the troops assembled here for the army maneuvers began today. It centered on the solution of the various problems which confront the advance and rear guards of an army in the neighborhood of an enemy in time of war. The different phases of the problem, such as the protection by the advance guard of its own flank in a country offering good cover to an attacking force; the protection from a rush in the open by mounted infantry or cavalry; and the fundamental requirement of discovery of the enemy within a time sufficient to allow the main body to be deployed in line of battle (usually at least one hour) were all allowed to develop in natural fashion without premeditation after the opposing forces had been set in motion. The same relative problems were set before the rear-guards of the Blue and the Brown armies. The main bodies did not clash. Their part in the problem was limited to forming line of battle and fixing the positions so that the time consumed and the disposition of the troops could be passed upon by the umpire in judging the work of the advance and rear guards in protecting them from surprise.

While this was being done the advance guards were enjoying some lively skirmishing, the points chiefly noted by the umpires in this being skill in taking cover, surprise, superior weight of fire, accompanied by the least exposure of the body, taking the initiative, proper reserve of magazine fire, etc.

Lord Milner, British high commissioner in South Africa, has been offered and declined the colonial secretaryship.

A POLITICAL MOVE.

The Knights of Labor Support the President.

Pittsburg, Sept. 24.—Simon Burns, general master workman of the Knights of Labor, returned from Washington today where he had been attending a meeting of the general executive board. He reports the adoption by the general executive board of the following resolutions:

"Whereas, The newspaper report that certain labor organizations and their leaders are attempting to have organized labor take up the fight of the enemies of President Roosevelt, because of his action in the dispute existing in the government printing office in Washington, and believing the President is one of the best friends organized labor ever had in the White House, and that the present move is a political one in the interest of prominent Republicans who control some few leaders with a desire to attempt to defeat the nomination of President Roosevelt: therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the general executive board of the Knights of Labor, incorporated:

"That the action taken at this time against President Roosevelt is not in the interest of organized labor, but a political move that if carried out will disrupt or lower organizations and injure the members, and if the leaders attempt any such action the majority of the members of all organizations without regard to their political opinions should refuse to recognize and repudiate leaders and their action.

"Be it further resolved, That such action as is contemplated against President Roosevelt is one of the many errors and mistakes made by organized labor, as they seem inclined to ignore the rights of others, create strikes and make demands that are unreasonable, relying not on the justice of their contention or claims, but the amount of loss or trouble they can cause others and to see what they can secure by depending on politicians and not in the justice of their demands.

"And be it further resolved, That as Senator Hanna, of Ohio, is said to be a great friend or organized labor and that he is also considered a loyal supporter and sincere friend of President Roosevelt, we therefore suggest to both sides to the present controversy existing in the printing office that they refer the dispute to Senator Hanna for a decision."

A CANAL IN LUZON.

Manila, Sept. 24.—The government has decided to build a canal from Lake Taal to the sea at the expense of $200,000, out of the congressional relief fund. This will give Batangas province an outlet for its products.

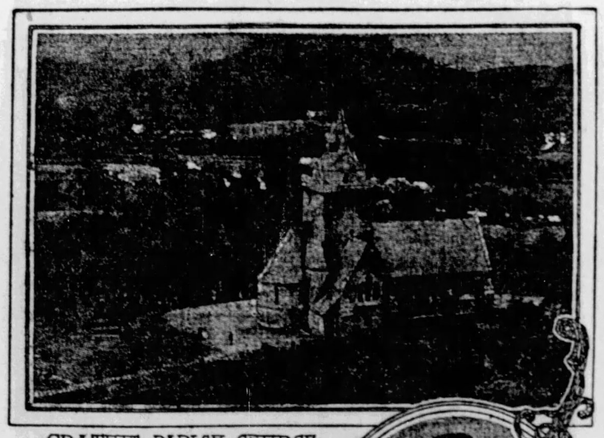
Gov. Taft has just received additional reports of distress among the natives of Batangas, Negros, Tayabas and Cebu, the result of failure of the crops, owing to the ravages of locusts. The government is now distributing $350,000 worth of rice among the afflicted districts, which is to be paid for in work.

CHARGES AGAINST SHAFFER

Pittsburg, Sept. 25.—The special convention of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers to investigate the charges against President Theodore Shaffer, preferred by the Niles, O., lodge, met here today with delegates in attendance from Youngstown, O., Newcastle, Pa., Martin's Ferry, O., Piqua, O., Muncie, Ind., East Chicago and Pittsburg, Pa. William Gibson, vice president, was chosen chairman of the convention. The investigation will probably be concluded by Saturday night. The statement is made that there are three specific charges, but the nature of these has not yet been given to the public.

It is said Mr. Shaffer will make a formal reply to the charges, giving an account of his movements during his alleged disappearance.

KING EDWARD'S MEMORIAL TO QUEEN VICTORIA



CRATHIE PARISH CHURCH

EMIL FUCHS

London, Sept. 26.—At the parish church of Orathie, near Balmoral Castle, which was attended by Queen Victoria, King Edward, in the presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince and Princess Charles, of Denmark, the prime minister, Mr. Arthur Balfour, Lord Lansdown, other ministers and a distinguished congregation, unveiled a memorial bust of the late Queen Victoria by the sculptor Emil Fuchs, and two murial tablets in memory of the late Duke of Edinburg (Duke Alfred of Saxe-Coburg Gotha) and Empress Frederick, of Germany. The three memorials were erected at the expense of the king.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. 25 CTS.

CARLOS OF PORTUGAL

Fete to Celebrate His Fortieth Birthday.

Lisbon, Sept. 28.—The Portuguese capital was en fete today in celebration of the fortieth birthday of King Carlos. The Portuguese press may term the rotund and happy-go-lucky monarch a "manifest coward" and "an incapable fool," and declare with emphasis that a revolution is imminent and the setting up of a republic inevitable, but the masses entertain for their ruler a personal regard bordering on genuine affec-

KING CARLOS.

tion. These friendly sentiments were abundantly manifested today by a lavish decoration of private houses and by festivities in many quarters.

The hand of King Carlos has been greatly strengthened from a political viewpoint by the recent visit to Lisbon of King Edward and by the universal impression that prevails to the effect that a complete understanding exists between Great Britain and Portugal in regard to their joint interests in Africa and elsewhere. If the financial affairs of the kingdom could be bettered and the condition of the people thereby improved, the throne of King Carlos would be as stable as any in Europe. As things go at present, however, the discontent is quite general, and serious disturbances are of frequent occurrence. The country is bankrupt, the treasury empty and the government without a vestige of credit either abroad or at home. To provide the necessary funds for carrying on the administration, the government has

QUEEN AMELIE.

been forced year by year to increase the taxes until the burden has become wellnigh unbearable. Quite naturally, the king, as the fountain head of the government, has been blamed for the existing state of affairs. The leading men of business and the chief citizens throughout the kingdom are Republicans at heart and even the army has a leaning in the same direction, while the labor element is almost wholly socialistic. In view of these conditions, it would not be surprising if at any time the house of Braganza would be forced to go, and a new government established in its stead.

Yet as monarchs go nowadays, King Carlos cannot be described as a bad ruler. He is certainly no fool, while physically, at any rate, he is no coward, whatever he may be politically. He has inherited, however, from his father not only the latter's excessive embonpoint, but also his extraordinary indolence and apathy in connection with his duties of rulership. In his earlier days the king was excessively fond of swimming and also was renowned as a toreador. The only sport in which he indulges now is that of hunting. He is reputed to be the best royal shot in Europe.

The personal popularity which the king enjoys, undoubtedly is due in a large measure to his consort, who is beloved for her simplicity, her sound common sense and her open-handed generosity. At her own expense Queen Marie Amelie, who is possessed of an immense private fortune, maintains magnificent hospitals and dispensaries in Lisbon. She inaugurated the treatment by antitoxin of diphtheria, that terrible scourge of Portugal, she being the first to submit herself to inoculation with the serum in order to prove to the poorer classes of the population that there was no danger in the remedy. The queen is the only lady of royal birth who has the right to add the letters M. D. to her name, having passed all the examinations and taken her degree as a full-fledged doctor of medicine. She is today 38 years old.

RUB ON Painkiller and the Rheumatism's gone.

SPRING HILL, MD., Dec. 2, 1901.
I have used a great deal of Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine. It is the best medicine for stock I ever used and I always keep it on hand. My wife could not be without it for poultry. I can recommend it for cattle, horses, hogs and poultry. A. G. SECHRIST.

Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine was put on the market because thousands of stock raisers used the famous Thedford's Black-Draught on their flocks and herds with successful results. It has all the good qualities of Thedford's Black-Draught other ingredients being added which make it palatable for stock and poultry. This powdered medicine put in their food keeps the animal's bowels and liver active and is a positive preventive of disease even in the midst of contagion.

BLACK-DRAUGHT STOCK AND POULTRY MEDICINE

is a preventive of hog cholera and cures poultry which has been attacked by that dreaded disease. A can of this medicine will keep a good sized herd of hogs or cattle or a flock of poultry in health for several weeks.

Horses do more work, cattle fatten better and cows give more milk, hogs and sheep gain weight and poultry lay more eggs when their bowels and liver are regulated by Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine.

No farmer, stock breeder or poultry raiser can afford not to have it constantly on hand as a cure or a preventive for every disease his stock or poultry may acquire. Ask your dealer for a 25-cent can of Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine. If he does not keep it send 25 cents to The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattannooga, Tenn., and a can will be sent you, charges prepaid.

TRADE WITH MEXICO.

Rapid Extension of Both Exports and Imports.

Washington, Sept. 28.—Trade with our next door neighbor on the south continues to exceed all records. Figures compiled by the department of commerce and labor, through its bureau of statistics, show that during the last fiscal year our Mexican commerce was greater in both the export and import business than in 1902, although that year made a new high-water mark in our trade with Mexico.

During the year ending June 30, 1903, the value of goods imported from Mexico announced to $41,313,711; while, on the other hand, she purchased from our merchants $42,257,106 worth. According to the latest available Mexican statistics, about 60 per cent of the total value of goods imported by that country in the fiscal year 1902 came from the United States, as compared with a little over 55 per cent in 1890. Of the goods exported from Mexico, we took about 80 per cent in 1902 and about 68 per cent in 1890.

While our commerce with Mexico varies considerably from year to year, the trade in both directions has more than maintained its satisfactory volume.

Copper and vegetable fibres form the largest individual items of our imports from Mexico, and iron and steel products constitute our largest exports to that country. Detailed statistics for 1903 are not yet available, but in 1902 our imports of copper ore and regulus were almost $10,000,000, as compared with less than $100,000 in 1892; our imports of pigs, bars, ingots, etc., of copper increased in the same time from $84,000 to nearly 3¾ millions. In 1892 no copper ore was exported to Mexico, but in 1902 nearly 700 thousand dollars' worth was so exported. Of unmanufactured vegetable fibres (mainly sisal grass) our imports increased from 5¼ to over 12 million dollars, while of the manufactures of these materials our imports increased from 6 to nearly 650 thousand dollars, and our exports from 58 to 228 thousand dollars. Hides and skins were imported to the value of nearly 3½ millions in 1902—more than double the 1892 value—while of leather and its manufactures the value of exports increased from 61 to 818 thousand dollars. Our imports of coffee fell off during the decade from over four to less than three million dollars.

Exports of iron and steel not only constitute the largest item of our Mexican trade, but show the largest growth in the last ten years, exports of machinery alone increasing from about 1½ to over 7 million dollars. Other items which show large gains are breadstuffs, vehicles, chemicals, coal and coke, copper ore, vegetable oils and lumber.

TRAIN HELD UP.

Portland, Ore., Sept. 24.—The Atlantic express on the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Line, which left here at 8:15 o'clock last night, was held up by four masked men an hour later, near Corbett station, 21 miles east of this city. One of the robbers was shot and killed and another wounded by Express Messenger Fred Korner, and Engineer Ollie Barrett was seriously wounded by the same bullet that killed the robber. After the shooting the robbers fled without securing any booty.

First Shamrock Sold.

New York, Sept. 25.—Shamrock I, the old America's cup challenger, just sold by Sir Thomas Lipton, has been turned over by the purchaser to a Brooklyn firm dealing in old metals and the racer, after being remodeled, will enter trade instead of being used for cruising, as at first reported. She will be turned into a schooner and will carry scrap metal between New York and South American ports.

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REDUCED TO $5.75 For Only 90 Days. Our Famous $8.00 PURITAN WATER STILL.

Finest made. Solid Copper, Tinned by U. S. Gov't. Over 72,000 sold. Wonderful invention. Beats Steam. Placed over kitchen stove it purifies the foulest water, removes every impurity. Furnishes delicious, pure, distilled water. Saves lives and Dr. bills. Prevents deadly typhoid and other fevers and summer sickness. Only safe water for babies, children, invalids, etc. Cures disease. Customers delighted. Guaranteed as represented or your money refunded. Shipped promptly to any address. Booklet free. Last chance. Harrison Mfg. Co., 70 Harrison Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

GOV'T REVOLVERS, GUNS, SWORDS, Military Goods, NEW and old, auctioned to you. F. Bannerman, 579 B'w'y, N.Y. Illc. Of'gm'l'd 66

LADIES When in need use our Never Failing Monthly Remedy. Send for free trial. Olive Drug Co., 39 T Lewis blk, Buffalo

Handsome, intelligent young lady, worth $20,000, will marry immediately and assist kind husband financially. Address, Jessie, 18 So. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

420 ACRES TO SELL One of the best stock and grain farms in Southern Iowa. Only $10 per acre. Write the owner today. D. F. Nicholson, Lamoni, Iowa.

LADIES To do piecework at their homes. We furnish all material and pay from $7 to $12 weekly. Experience unnecessary. Send stamped envelope to Royal Co., Desk S, 34 Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

FREE A NEW DISCOVERY. How to make whiskey, wine, good and cheap. Lager and Weiss beer 5c a gallon. Particulars for a stamp. Sample 25c. A. C. LIEPE, 568 GREEN BAY AVE., Milwaukee, Wis.

WHAT'S YOUR FUTURE? We don't tell fortunes, but give honest scientific facts; ASTROLOGY. We point the way to health, happiness and success. Send stamp and birth date for life sketch. Circulars FREE! Write CHICAGO ASTROLOGICAL ASSN., T 66 Van Buren St.

Young Men, Become Independent Our School can give you a Veterinary Course in simple English language, at home during five months of your spare time, and place you in a position to secure a business of from $1,200 upward yearly. Diploma granted and good positions obtained for successful students. Cost within reach of all. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for full particulars at once. The Ontario Veterinary Correspondence School, London, Ontario, Canada.

1427 Silk Fringe Cards, Lace, Transparent, Ivy and Acquaintance Cards, New Process, New Designs, Gilt Edges, Envelopes, &c. Sample Book of Visiting & Ribbon Name Cards, Elegant Catalogue. Send 10c. stamps for all. OHIO CARD CO., CADIZ, OHIO. CARDS

Rheumatism Cured through the feet. Pay one dollar when cured—nothing before. Write for Drafts to the Magic Foot Draft Co., Dept. 1 L—Jackson, Mich.

ARRESTED FOR TREASON.

Manila, P. I., Sept. 25.—A Filipino named Kalbaza, president of the Nationalist party, was arrested today upon a similar charge to that which has just been preferred against Dominador Gomez. He is accused of being concerned with the latter in fomenting the disturbances which have lately taken place in the northern province of Luzon, where a guerrilla warfare has been carried on for some time past by ladrones against the peaceably inclined natives. He is now held to answer on charges of rebellion and insurrection against the authority of the United States.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis Ill.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 25.—At 10:25 o'clock today Dr. Charles G. Stockton authorized the statement that Mrs. Jefferson Davis, who is serious ill at the Castle Inn, was holding her own, but that he could not say she was out of danger. Drs. Roswell Park and Allen Jones have been called in. Mrs. Davis' daughter and Mrs. Hayes, of New York, have been telegraphed to come here.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 28.—Mrs. Jefferson Davis passed a comfortable night, and her condition today is much improved. Mr. J. A. Hayes, her son-in-law and his son have arrived at Castle Inn. Her relatives and friends now are hopeful of her recovery.

TITLED WOMEN SLUMMING IN NEW YORK CITY

New York, Sept. 26.—Countess von Waldersee, wife of the head of the allied forces in China during the boxer trouble, and her sister, the Baroness de Waechter-Lauterbach, have made a tour of the slums of New York and probably not a dozen persons who saw them knew who they were.

Their route led them among the various missions of the lower part of New York City, and interest is added to the event because of the well founded rumor that the sisters are planning to make a liberal endowment to some Christian charitable institution before returning to Germany. It is believed their visit was to determine where the bequest is to be placed.

The HOUSEHOLD And YOUNGFOLKS

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON.

Keynotes of Harmony

Wednesday.

There is a glory in battling for the right against great odds, even if one is defeated and slain.

Thursday.

Guard within yourself that treasure, kindness. Know how to give without hesitation, how to lose without regret, how to acquire without meanness.

Friday.

Tomorrow cannot furnish the opportunity for the duty that should have been done today.

Saturday.

When things happen in spite of us, we may know it is the Lord's doing. That is the comfort, the certainty.

Sunday.

Throughout the entire word of God, we are taught the sacred duty of being happy. Be happy, cheerful, rejoiceful as we can; we cannot go beyond the spirit of the gospel.

Monday.

The genius of hospitality is not so much in making people meet, but in helping them to part—on good terms.

Tuesday.

A Chinese proverb says: Let every man sweep the snow from before his own door, and not busy himself about the frost of his neighbor's tiles.

Wiping Out The Lines:

Emerson Memorial Home School

Emily S. Bouton.

Metals have life.

Recent experiments go to prove that the changes which take place in them are due to conditions very like those prevailing in organized tissues; in other words, they are subject to disease and death as human beings are. In Germany this theory is largely accepted, so far, so says a writer in the American Inventor, as to cause in one of the nation's navy yards the establishment of an autopsy room and dissecting tables where metals are subjected to an investigation as to their condition. This writer says:

The metallurgists have joined the chemists in erasing the line which divides all substances into organic and inorganic—just as the line between animal and plant life has been expunged. The German metallurgists have come to speak as a matter of course of the life that unfolds itself in steel under various temperatures that are applied to it in working it.

This wiping out the lines of demarcation, so strongly marked in the past to human perception is wonderful. It grows more and more so as one follows the line of thought to its ultimate conclusion that life is everywhere, in all things, and that in its essence it is one and the same, only differing in its process of development from lower into higher conditions. Its governing law must be based upon the same principle of love and harmony and the loves of the metals," which science speaks of is no misnomer. And the analogy may be carried still farther.

The marvelous discoveries made by science during the last years of the nineteenth century and in the opening years of the twentieth are paralleled by the great social and spiritual movements that promise so much for the future. The pessimist sees only the disturbance that arises always from a struggle towards betterment and cannot believe that the time must and will come, however wide the chasm which must be crossed to reach it, when it will be realized that humanity has taken another evolutionary step upward.

I was thinking of these things one day when a book regarding what we name "the race problem," came into my hands. It was the darkest kind of presentation of the darkest side of it. The author had evidently dipped her pen into the blackest ink that could be manufactured. Not a gleam of light appeared upon the pages. I was, for a brief moment, overwhelmed by her array of material facts which she had gathered together.

Now I hold that when shadows seem the deepest, then is the time to look for the light which is sure to be shining somewhere. I recalled, not only the great work of Booker T. Washington and others of the race which makes the problem, and which is having such results as to promise permanent good, but also something that may be regarded more in the light of a personal assurance for the future.

What I learned came to me during the weeks of my sojourn at beautiful Epworth Heights upon Lake Michigan. There I met, among others, two earnest women from Florida. Breaking bread with them each day we came to talk familiarly of their work, and this involved a discussion of the "race problem."

EMERSON MEMORIAL HOME SCHOOL, AT OCALA, FLORIDA.

They belonged to the Women's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist church, which had established and is maintaining what is known as the Emerson Memorial Home School in Ocala, Florida. It is a school for colored girls, its object being to teach them to care for themselves independently, and to know how to care wisely for home and children brought to them by marriage.

One of these with whom I talked was Miss C. M. Buckbee, the superintendent of the school, a strong-faced, womanly woman, whose warm heart had been for years stirred to its depths by the needs and necessities of those among whom she is laboring. Here are some of her own words giving her view of the condition:

To me the whole situation that we daily face, this people, their past history, their every day life, with its pitiful struggle, like that of some crushed, dwarfed plant, pushing around, and under, and above every obstacle, striving to reach the sunlight; is so pathetic, so moving, so inspiring to a larger, juster, more generous Christian charity, that individual incidents beside it, seem poor indeed.

Here are millions of people, our citizens, our neighbors, our brethren; men and women, who spent all their best years in slavery; a condition that enforced ignorance and immorality upon them—that hideous twain, at sight of which, we stand appalled, and forget to place the blame where it belongs, upon our forefathers; for whose sins or mistakes we must atone.

Here are children growing up with such training as such parents are expected to give. Here are two races; the white too often filled with the contempt and prejudice that years of domination made inevitable, and that yields slowly, if surely; the black, with a brooding sense of wrong and injustice, which, without Christan training, must arouse passion and resentment.

"And how do you think this problem will be solved?" I asked her, one day.

"It is solving itself," she said, "if people will only be patient and not demand too much to be accomplished at once. Think of it! Only forty years since this people came out of 'the wilderness,' and see what has been already done. I tell you the matter is judged too much from mere surface appearances. You hear of the bad things, while the good often goes unreported."

She told me of the strong desire of blacks that their children shall be educated, and many pathetic instances of self-sacrifice in order to keep the young girls in the safe harbor of the school, where they may learn how to order their lives to the best purpose. Very little is demanded of them in return for the instruction they receive—just enough to teach them self-respect and responsibility.

Miss Buckbee said that so far as her observation extended, the prevailing idea in the North of Southern race hatred is a wrong one. There is nothing of it except what is the outgrowth of politics, and that because those who have so long dominated the weaker people will not permit even the appearance of an opposite condition.

The Emerson school or Industrial Home, was established in 1890, and is growing constantly in strength and influence. It is quiet work like this and other places in the south which promises more for the solution of the race problem than all the laws that can be enacted. Teach these poor creatures, who have been so long the victims of the passions of the stronger race, who have never known what it mean to be self-dependent, that they can grow into better conditions; show them the way, and they will finally rise to their opportunities. It will take time and patience, but so does the settlement of any great question.

And, after all, what does it mean to solve the race problem? Simply the wiping out of the separating line that holds one class of human beings beyond the pale of brotherhood. In reality to better the condition of the colored people is to uplift humanity. Whatever benefits a part of the nation, benefits all. A chain is as strong as its weakest link. Similarly a people's advancement along the line of progress must be measured, not by those who lead, but by the number of stragglers in the rear.

The so-called race-problem bears the same relation to the evolutionary law as do the other great questions relating to growth into higher conditions. Let us be hopeful, confident, for some time, as Browning writes:

"All that we have willed or hoped for, or
dreamed of good, shall exist;
Not its semblance, but itself."

Here, There, Everywhere.

It is said that a tablespoonful of grated, raw carrot, eaten immediately after rising in the morning, will give a clear, rosy complexion. Celery is excellent for nervous and kindney troubles and may be kept for a long time, if placed in a box of sand in a cool cellar. Apples are good for the brain, the liver, the stomach, the bowels and the kidneys. They are also good for clearing any huskiness of the throat. Besides possessing all of these virtues, they are good to eat.

Lemons placed in a dish, covered with water and then with parafine, will keep indefinitely. Parafine when removed from the top of jellies and fruit, should be immediately washed with cold water; it can then be remelted and used again on fruit.

If the baby dreads to be put in the bath tub, make a game of it; splash the little feet up and down, to the tune of a nursery rhyme, and he will soon lose all fear.

Always begin to grate a nutmeg at the bottom and thus avoid the hole that will go clear through it if you begin at the blow end. Try it and see, before you say "nonsense."

To blanch almonds—pour boiling water over them and after they have lain in it for two minutes, lift them out on a coarse towel and the brown skin will easily be removed. Dry them before using.

For sweeping matting and oil cloth, use a broom covered with a canton flannel bag; it will take up the dust and not wear out either the bronze or the floor covering. Such a cover on a broom will remove the dust from wall paper and from the tops of door and window casings.

For the soles of bed room slippers, pieces of Brussels carpet are very useful and durable. In a large institution, where all of the floors were waxed, they were swept daily by men who pushed before them heavy pieces of wood covered with Brussels carpeting which gathered the dirt but did not scratch the polished floor.

When a sponge becomes slimy and has an unpleasant smell, if it is soaked in skim milk for several hours, then washed in water in which a little baking soda has been dissolved, it will become as fresh as when new.

In taking up large geraniums in the fall, or repotting them, if they are set for a week or ten days—pot and all—in pails of water, the leaves will not droop, or turn yellow, and the plants will show no signs of having been transplanted, but make a continued growth.

In 1844 it took thirty and a half hours to travel by mail train from Albany to Buffalo and the expense was $11.50. In 1903 one can make the same journey in five hours and thirty-seven minutes for $6.15.

"The good which a man sees, compared with the evil which he sees, is as his own good, to his own evil."—Emerson.

A splinter driven into the hand, or any part of the flesh, can be extracted by steam. Nearly fill a wide-mouthed bottle with very hot water, place the injured part over the mouth of the bottle and press it hard against it and the suction thus produced will draw the flesh down, and, in a minute or two, the steam will draw out both splinter and inflammation.

Glass globes should be scrubbed with a soft, firm brush and soap suds, then rinsed with hot water and after drying with a soft cloth, polished with crushed soft paper.

To preserve the pretty tints of wash dresses, add a little dye of the same color and shade, to the rinsing water each time the dress is washed.

In many fashionable tea-rooms in the city, nut-bread is in great demand. It is made as follows: Scald half a cupful of milk, add half a cupful of boiling water, and when this is lukewarm, three-fourths of a cake of compressed yeast which has been softened in a little cold water, half a tablespoonful each of lard and butter, two tablespoonfuls of molasses, one cupful of chopped pecan, or English walnut meats, one-half cupful of white flour and sufficient whole wheat flour to knead. Finish, and bake as ordinary bread. If needed for sandwiches, let it stand for twenty-four hours before using.

DO ALL THE GOOD YOU CAN IN ALL THE WAYS YOU CAN TO ALL THE PEOPLE YOU CAN OBJECT-IMPROVEMENT. MENTAL, MORAL AND SOCIAL

"Thelma" has her own ideas on the immigration question, and airs them thus: Like "Mae," of Kansas, I wish to be counted in when the new membership list is prepared, and I also second the motion for a roll call of members.

Another thing, I should like is to hear the opinion of some of the thoughtful members of the G. A. R. as to the flooding of our country with the tide of low, ignorant immigrants, as it has been for the last few years. I think it is something terrible, and the knowledge is frightful that these men and boys can, in a few years, stand side by side with our best citizens at the polls, and have an equal voice with them in making the laws which govern our land. The decision of our forefathers in giving all foreigners the right to enter our country and become naturalized citizens, was, undoubtedly, the best that could have been made at that time, and the class of immigrants then was very different from those who come now. New conditions have arisen and why should not the laws be changed to correspond with them?

It seems to be there is something very wrong in the way this matter is handled by the government. I hear some one say: "Well, you cannot bring about a reform." True, but I can at least express my opinion on the subject, and if every other right-minded citizen would do the same, and those having the right to vote would carry that opinion to the polls, something toward reform might be accomplished before it is too late, and the United States falls into possession of the foreigners altogether.

If congress has the power to restrict this immigration of the poor, the ignorant and the vile of other countries, to ours, why don't it do it? Some laws to that effect have been recently passed, I believe, but they will apply only to a few. I consider this one of the most important questions of the times and would like to hear it discussed by the M. G. R's. —"Thelma," Penn.

A new industry—or, rather, another—is to be represented in the M. G. R., and to most of us the letters about coal mining will be of much interest:

I have been a subscriber to The Blade for ten years, and like it very much, especially the M. G. R. corner. As I have not seen any Coal Miner at your meetings, I come today asking for admission, and if I am allowed, will come again and tell you something of this very important industry.—"Coal Miner," Pa.

Will you admit another member from the Evergreen State? I may say two more, for my boy—Kenneth Carl, who is just one year old, wishes to join the M. G. R. Juniors. I have been a subscriber to The Blade for a few months, but enjoy the M. G. R. column so much that I would like to belong to the happy band of young folk who meet there each week. I will come again if I am welcome and tell you something about wheat ranching in Washington.—"Agnes."

It has been nearly, if not quite, a year since I was admitted to your company, and therefore high time that I was coming again. I have been slow about coming this time, but hereafter you may thank me for having done so.

"Mr. Bailey," you seem like a "friend and neighbor," as I have friends who live in your state, as well as one who studied law there, and who is now practicing in his own state.

I agree with "Sunflower Kid" that the discussion of some of the vexing problems of every day life would be much more interesting and useful to us than worrying over the improbable happenings of impossible lovers in a serial story. There are woes enough in real life without being told in song, or story, that "the course of true love never runs smooth."

If all the West Virginia teachers are drifting with the tide, they must surely need a balm of some kind now that the "uniform examinations" are over.

I do not know what Miss Prudence will do with this letter—drop it into the waste basket, may be—but if she knew what a supreme effort it has required to enable me to write even this, on a very sultry day, and a long "tomato canning" affair before me, I think she would be very lenient and merciful.—"A. Lee," W. Va.

A new correspondent from Florida brings us a very peculiar story today; a story, which, if true, opens up a way for several discussions. Did the young people mentioned really love each other, if their love would not stand the test of an unfortunate circumstance in the family of one, and for which he was in no ways responsible?

I have long been a reader of the M. G. R., and now, with my application for membership, send this letter, hoping it will not be unappreciated. This story is of a friend of mine, a young girl, who had for a lover a very nice young man. They loved each other very much, and expected in time to be married. They were at a party one evening, accompanied by the young man's only sister, to whom he was devotedly attached. In the course of the evening he was called from the room by a messenger who told him his sister was very ill, and wished to see him. He immediately went to her and found her lying on a bed, helplessly—drunk.

With a look of unutterable anguish he turned to his sweetheart, who had followed him, hoping to be of assistance. She, understanding the look to mean that he wished to be alone with his shame, left him, and he, taking his sister in his arms, carried her to a carriage, with the tears of grief and shame streaming down his cheeks.

The next day he wrote to his sweetheart that he was going away. He could not bear the awful shame and disgrace his sister had brought upon him, and she, realizing the dishonor now connected with his name, quietly gave him up.

And so, as always, liquor proved the curse of many; it broke the heart of the once gay, happy young girl, and wrecked the life and happiness of her only brother. Fortunately she was not married, and so no little children were disgraced as well.—"Lauraine Labelle," Fla.

As I was admitted to your circle nearly a year ago, I venture to come again to say that I approve of the idea of debates on some subject of common interest. I think we have sufficient intellectual ability among our boys and girls to make such discussions very interesting. I wish some one would guess what "Brown Eyes" saw in that nest, so we could have his picture in the paper; can't some of the Wonder Column scholars guess it?—"Edith," W. Va.

BE PATIENT WITH THE BOYS

A boy is a man in the cocoon—you do not know what it is going to become—his life is big with possibilities. He may make or unmake kings, change boundary lines between states, write books that will mould characters, or invent machines that will revolutionize the commerce of the world. Every man was a boy—it seems strange, but it is really so. Wouldn't you like to turn Time backward, and see Abraham Lincoln at twelve, when he had never worn a pair of boots?—the lank, lean, yellow, hungry boy, hungry for love, hungry for learning, tramping off through the woods for twenty miles to borrow a book, and spelling it out before the glare of the burning logs.

Distinctly and vividly I remember a squat, freckled boy who was born in the "Patch" and used to pick up coal along railroad tracks in Buffalo. A few months ago I had a motion to make before the Court of Appeals at Rochester. That boy from the "Patch" was the judge who wrote the opinion granting my petition.

Yesterday I rode horseback past a field where a boy was ploughing. The lad's hair stuck out through the top of his hat, one suspender held his trousers in place, his form was bony and awkward, his bare legs and arms were brown and scratched and brier-scarred. He turned his horse just as I passed by, and from under the flapping brim of his hat he cast a quick glance out of dark, half-bashful eyes, and modestly returned my salute. When his back was turned I took off my hat and sent a God-bless-you down the furrow after him.

Who knows? I may yet go to that boy to borrow money, or to hear him preach, or to beg him to defend me in a lawsuit; or he may stand with pulse unmoved, bare of arm, in white apron, ready to do his duty, while the cone is placed over my face, and night and death come creeping into my veins.

Be patient with the boys—you are dealing with soul-stuff—Destiny waits just around the corner.—Elbert Hubbard.

BEAUTY-MAKING FOODS.

"The best of all beauty-making foods are fresh fruits and fresh vegetables," said Professor H. W. Wiley, the famous government chemist, who is incidentally a skilled physician. "They contain relatively little nourishment—a woman could hardly live on them exclusively for any length of time—but for reasons which as yet are imperfectly understood, they possess extraordinary value as health givers. If you want bright eyes and a clear complexion, eat plenty of them."

The fact is that most fresh vegetables and fruits are nearly all water. Spinach is 92½ per cent. water, cabbage is 77 per cent. water, beets are 88 per cent. water, carrots are 91 per cent. water, cauliflower is 91 per cent. water, cucumbers are 96 per cent. water, egg plant is 93 per cent. water, onions are 78¼ per cent. water, tomatoes are 96 per cent. water, green corn (cut from the cob) is 81½ per cent. water and celery is 94½ per cent. water. Fruits are pretty nearly all water, though the banana is relatively rich in starch.

Fruits and vegetables, then, are of no great use in supporting the human body. Their value is mainly medicinal, and as beauty-makers they are the chief among foods. It is almost impossible to eat too much of them in a fresh state, though, of course, the diet must include a reasonable proportion of those substances, such as meat, which furnish blood and muscle tissue

SAINT AND HERO.

"Auntie, who are the heroes?
Tell me, or don't you know?"
I looked up from my sewing:
"Mother and Uncle Joe."

Mother's eyes so peaceful
Gave a reproachful look.
"Esther, why don't thee answer?
Read to her out of a book."

Dutifully I obeyed her,
Read of the olden days;
Of knight and bold explorer,
And deeds that men will praise.

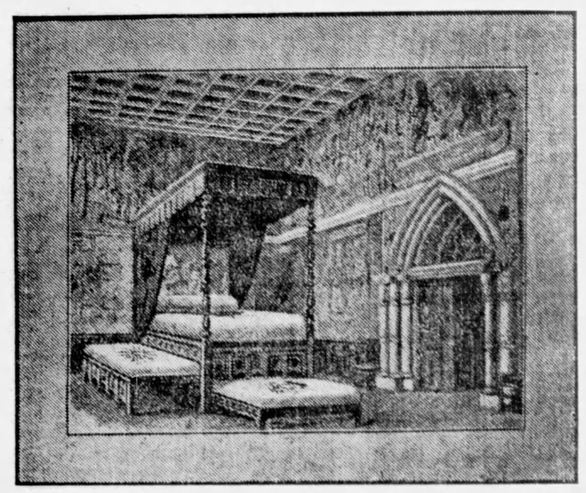
But mother has lain there suffering
Without a word of complaint,
Until—though she doesn't know it—
She is our household saint.

And Joe? My darling brother!
Bravely he put aside
His love and strong ambition,
And all his youthful pride:

Hid them away forever,
Thinking no one would see;
To care, as was just his duty,
For mother and Sue and me.

And when that child is older,
I'll see that she shall know
That none of the saints and heroes
Equal mother and Joe.
—Anna S. Reed, in Congregationalist.

BEDS IN ANCIENT TIMES.



The "Trinity" Bed of State, Consisting of "Three in one," in Which the Entire Family, the Attendants, the Higher Servants Slept During Feudal Times. —Copyright, by J. W. W. Moyer.

In a very interesting volume entitled The Witchery of Sleep, illustrated descriptions are given of these necessary parts of house furnishing, showing how the people, including royalty, prepared to take the sleep which knits up "the ravelled sleeve of care." The following is of those used by the higher as well as the lower classes in feudal times:

At this early period, of course, the greatest luxury was only possible to the people of the highest rank. Each home of any pretension of the lower classes contained an enormous bedstead, upon which the man, his wife, his children, his guests, and even the stranger who asked for hospitality could easily sleep.

This habit of sharing a bed with the guests was by no means confined to the lower classes. Royalty sanctioned the custom, and the guest welcomed at castle or chateau could receive no greater honor than to occupy the same bed with the lord and his lady.

In feudal times nearly every manor house and castle had three kinds of beds. They were really three in one, as they were all but component parts of one complete whole, called "Trinity"—

First—The bed of state, used by the lord, his lady, and immediate family.

Second—A lower affair upon which their attendants slept.

Third—Still a lower bed, drawing from underneath the second, just like our more recent trundle bed, used exclusively for the servants.

It seems odd to picture such a bed in these days, and yet there are a few examples still in existence, both in France and England.

CHILD ACTORS "ON THE ROAD."

Back of the scenes and while they are on the road, the children of The Little Princess company have a great time. Their mothers travel with them, writes Isabel Gordon Curtis in Good Housekeeping. They enjoy stage life and traveling just as any healthy youngsters would. The treasure of all the children was Sara's doll, which used to appear in the first act. It was really a wonderful doll, which cost two hundred dollars in Paris. It had a wig of the finest curls, a real child's curls. It was so big that it required the clothes of a six-year-old child. As soon as it came to New York it was taken to a store where nothing but children's clothes are made. There a wardrobe was ordered for it which cost four hundred dollars. There were the most exquisite underclothes, with real laces and hand embroideries. It had a splendid velvet coat with white satin linings and a wide lace collar. Then there were beautiful frocks, fashionable hats, swell little shoes and patent leather slippers, silk stockings and real furs. At each performance, when all the children crowded about Sara to see the great box opened and the wonderful doll unwrapped, the little girls were not acting, they were really almost holding their breath as they waited for the first glimpse of the Parisian beauty with her grand wardrobe.

One night, soon after they left New York, the news went round from dressing room to dressing room, "Sara's doll is broken."

"Yes," echoed Donald Gallaher, who had just come from the frenzied property man, "broken all to smithereens."

"Oh, it can't be true!" gasped the doll's admirers.

"It is," said Donald calmly, for the doll had never appealed strongly to him. "There's nothing left of her but her wig and one eye."

It was true. A baggage smasher had given that particular trunk of The Little Princess company one terrific blow and the beauty from Paris went in a thousand bits. There was a scurry to find another doll. The stores were closed, yet the curtain could not go up without a doll, for she is almost as important a figure in the first act as Sara herself. One of the little girls carried her doll about the country, so her mother hurried to the hotel for it, and presently this doll was being packed in the box instead of the Parisian beauty. The children cried "Ah," and "Oh," when she was set in the place of honor beside the magnificent wardrobe, but there were tears in some of the bright eyes. No other doll could ever, ever take the place of the wonderful creature from Paris.

Another treasure behind the scenes is Sara's monkey. He is the cleverest little monkey, but he has to be kept securely caged when he is not in Sara's arms. If he should get loose nobody knows when he might be caught again, or what damage he might do. The children love him dearly, and have all sorts of fun with him while they crowd about his cage every night during waits in the wings. The monkey enjoys it, too, for dear me, how he does chatter!—Good Housekeeping.

The Cozy Corner

Mutual Help Needed.

In our journey through life we sometimes are at a loss to know just what is best for us to do; just what course we should pursue in regard to certain things that come in our life-work. We hesitate and meditate, longing for some friendly hand to guide us. When this help comes to us we pursue our journey with renewed energy and a light heart, ever remembering with grateful thoughts the friendly hand that helped us on our way.

If we thus become the recipients of kindness and assistance we should never fail to impart the same help to others. "Freely ye have received; freely give," should be our motto, and thus our lives would be an uninterrupted stream of love and benevolence, supplied from an inexhaustible store by Him who is more willing to give than we to ask.

Without this giving on our part, we will become dull and selfish and our lives will in no way fulfill the obligations that rest upon each one or to love our neighbor as ourselves and to show that love in the most practical manner.—M. H. Williams, Mo.

Needed in the Kitchen.

There are a great many things needed in the kitchen, for this is the work-room of the house, and no workman would think of getting along without proper tools, and having them just where he can easily find them when needed.

Have a hammer all your own, and a place to put it in; then you will not be compelled to hunt the one that belongs to your husband every time you want to drive a nail. A screw-driver, used to tighten a loose screw at the proper time has been known to save a plumber's bill.

There should be a pair of scissors hung in a convenient place in the kitchen and a well filled pin-cushion. A paper of tacks and a box of assorted sizes of nails will be a great comfort and help if the housekeeper is anything of a mechanic—as all housekeepers should be. Keep the box containing these things on a shelf out of the reach of the children.

Have a few hooks put up in the kitchen closet and hang up everything it is possible to dispose of in that way.

If the tops are melted off from tin fruit cans, they can be used for cooking small quantities of food; for steaming puddings and brown bread, and many other things, and for dipping water if you are not well supplied with tin dippers. Baking powder cans make good spice boxes, and should have the name of the contents written on a slip of paper and pasted on them.

Buy your soap by the box; it is cheaper than by the single bar, and all laundry soap is better, and lasts longer, for standing and drying for some time. A box of borax should be included in the supplies of every kitchen. It softens hard water and makes washing easier, besides being useful in many other ways.

If you have a porcelain kettle that is stained, fill it half full of water, put a tablespoonful of borax in and let it boil briskly for ten minutes. If the stain is not all removed by this, scour it with a wet cloth rubbed with soap and dipped in dry borax.

Have brushes for cleaning the stove and other places that need it.

The wings of turkeys and geese are good for this and, in the country, cost nothing. A small scrubbing brush is good for cleaning vegetables, and another for cleaning the sink, while a tooth brush will be invaluable in cleaning the corners of cut glass and silver.

Have a shelf in some convenient place where all of these brushes, soap, borax, dust cloths, etc., can be kept and you will find it will save you much time that would otherwise be spent in hunting for them.—E. J. C.

What Shall She Do?

"Young Housekeeper" writes that the letter from "Hazel Thornton" reminded her of a trouble she is experiencing—that of having some of her neighbors "happen in" just as she is getting her dinner, or as the family are eating.

She says: "Our little family of three does not require a very elaborate dinner, and we cannot afford to cook more than we think we shall need, so it is very awkward to have another person come; it means short rations for all. This neighbor will come in and say, 'No, I cannot stay to dinner (or supper), but your meat, or your pie, or bread,' as it happens to be, 'looks so good that I will have just a tiny bit of it,' and she usually makes out a very good meal before she is done.

"Our house is small, and so arranged that the dining room cannot be shut off from the sitting room, or I would be able to manage better. If this neighbor was poor, I would not mind giving her a dinner, or breakfast, but she is simply lazy, and takes this means of obtaining a meal without the trouble of cooking it.

"Another neighbor saves her fuel bills in summer by bringing a roast, a pudding or a pie; over to my door and saying, 'won't you just slip this in your oven; it seems a pity to heat up my kitchen when you are having a fire any way?'

"Now what would you do in such a case? I tell my husband that we shall be obliged to move, but then we should not be sure but that we should find others who would be equally as neighborly. Like Hazel Thornton, I do not like to offend my neighbors, but neither do I care to endure such friendliness."—"Young Housekeeper."

FOR EVERYDAY COOKING.

Molasses Pie.

(Requested.)

Into one cupful of dark molasses, stir one tablespoonful of flour. Cut a lemon in thin slices, remove all seeds and chop it fine. Mix with the molasses and pour into a deep tin, lined with a good paste. Cover with an upper crust and bake in a hot oven.

Fried Oysters.

Select large oysters, pick them over carefully, wash them by pouring cold water over them through a colander; then dry them on a soft cloth. Have ready in a bowl, one or more eggs beaten until the whites and yolks are well mixed, and on a large plate have plenty of fine, dry bread crumbs. Dip each oyster in the egg, then in the crumbs and place it on a dish; let these lie until you have two dozen crumbed, then dip the oysters first prepared, into deep fat and fry until they are brown; lift them out, drain for a moment on soft paper and serve as hot as possible.

A wire basket in which the oysters may be placed and dipped into the fat, fries them the most easily and expeditiously. To be good, fried oysters should not lie crumbed more than fifteen minutes before they are put in the hot fat, nor should they be heaped upon each other.

Oatmeal Scones.

Mix two cupfuls of finely ground oatmeal, half a teaspoonful of salt, one tablespoonful of butter into a dough with warm water. Work well with the hands for five minutes, then roll out one-half inch thick, cut into small rounds and bake on a hot griddle, turning when one side is browned. Serve hot with butter and maple syrup.

A NEW COOK BOOK.

The Latest Picture of This Popular Author.

Marion Harland's Complete Cook Book, one of the new and important publications of The Bobbs-Merrill Co., Indianapolis, is a manual of cooking and housekeeping which should be welcomed by young housekeepers and also by those of long experience. For years, Marion Harland, or Mrs. Herrick, has been recognized as an authority on all matters pertaining to the household, and her latest volume is the final expression of her long experience.

It is a book prepared for the housewife, not for the professional chef, and in addition to its thousands of carefully proved recipes, contains many chapters on the care and management of the house, on giving entertainments of various kinds, together with "heart-to-heart" talks about emergencies, broken china, and the numerous annoying contretemps sure to arise in housekeeping. Lists of culinary terms, weights and measures, time-tables, etc., make the volume one of the most complete of its kind.

The book is well made and printed, and is illustrated with a profusion of pictures which fit the text

Banner Puzzlers

For August.

New Work—Mollett.
Solutions—W. P. E.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was an American statesman, born in Maryland in 1732; died in 1808. As a member of the first Colonial Congress, from Pennsylvania, 1765, he drafted the resolutions formed by that body; and as a member of the first Continental Congress, he was the author of several of its most important papers, but he declined to sign the Declaration of Independence, considering the step premature. His "Fabius Letters," 1788, urged the adoption of the new Constitution.

2.—RHOMBOID.

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Across—
1—To enrich.
3—Like the wood of a common forest tree.
3—To inflict.
4—A blacksmith's tool.
5—Part of a flower.
Down—
1—A vowel.
2—Denial.
3—A kind of bird.
4—A plant whose pods are used for pickles.
5—Imagines.
6—The body of a church.
7—A kind of leather.
8—A musical syllable.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

A general formed his men into a square and found he had 59 men over; increasing the number in both rank and file by 1 man he lacked 84 men to complete the square. How many men had he?

4.—PRINTER'S PI.

"Hurtt si het hamiddan fo juicest dreemof si sti cilth; accep si slt onion mang; yeastf shawl ni tai pests; covtics woolfel ni lst nitar; ti si het tightestn moatinean form eht logsep; ti si het butteralt fo dog."

5.—QUERY.

Who was the "Hero of Two Worlds?"

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote: "Human happiness has no perfect security but freedom; freedom none but virtue; virtue none but knowledge."

Answers to Puzzles of September 17

1.—Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna.
2.—40 shares.
3.—Words forming triangle: Chronometer, holden, rivet, odes, net, in C.
4.—The Schoolmistress.
5.—The measure "omer" used by the Jews, contains about 6 pints, according to the present system of measurement.
6.—Franklin wrote:
"A pebble in the streamlet scant,
Has turned the course of many a river;
A dew-drop on the infant plant,
Has warped the giant oak forever."

Chat.

The second in the series of full sets of puzzles, to be voted upon as to their merits, appears in the Column today. According to her original purpose, the schoolmistress prints no name with it, wishing to get the unbiased opinion of her pupils.

The class today was small but select, comprising only W. P. E., Perry Cross, T. C. Bullock, a new boy, who is very welcome, and Milton, who came to bring a capital puzzle, which will appear very shortly.

Scholars will please remember when writing for solutions or addresses that a stamped, self-addressed envelope must be sent with each request in order to have it attended to.

For Kidneys and Bladder

New Discovery by Which All Can Now Easily Cure Themselves at Home—Does Away With Surgical Operations—Positively Cures Bright's Disease and Worst Cases of Rheumatism—Thousands Already Cured.

SENT FREE TO ANY NEEDY PERSON.

At last there is a scientific way to cure yourself of any kidney or bladder disease in a very short time in your own home and without the expense of doctors, drugs or surgeons. The credit belongs to Dr. Edwin Turnock, a noted French-American physician and scientist who has made a life-long study of these diseases and is now in sole possession of certain ingredients which have all along been needed and without which cures were impossible. The doctor seems justified in his strong statements as the remedy has been thoroughly investigated besides being tried in hospitals, sanitariums, etc., and has been found to be all that is claimed for it. It contains nothing harmful but nevertheless authorities say it will positively cure Bright's disease, diabetes, dropsy, gravel, weak back, stone in the bladder, bloated bladder, frequent desire to urinate, albumenaria, sugar in the urine, pains in the back, legs, sides and over the kidneys, swelling of the feet and ankles, retention of urine, scalding, getting up nights, pain in the bladder, wetting the bed and such rheumatic affections as chronic, muscular or inflammatory rheumatism, sciatica, rheumatic neuralgia, lumbago, gout, etc., which are now known to be due entirely to uric acid poison in the kidneys—in short, every form of kidney, bladder or urinary trouble in man, woman or child.

That it will do all this is the opinion of such authorities as Dr. Wilks of Guy's Hospital, London; Dr. Frank P. Foster, editor of the New York Medical Journal and author of Foster's Practical Therapeutics; Dr. H. C. Wood, member of the National Academy of Science and a long list of others who speak of it in the highest terms. But all this and more is explained in an illustrated book which sets forth the doctor's original views and goes deeply into the subject of kidney, bladder and rheumatic diseases. He wants you to have this book as well as a trial treatment of his discovery, and you can get them entirely free, without stamps or money, by addressing the Turnock Medical Co., 402 Turnock Building, Chicago, Ill., and as thousands have already been cured there is every reason to believe it will cure you if only you will be thoughtful enough to send for the free trial and book. Write the first spare moment you have and soon you will be cured.

It would seem that any reader so afflicted should write the company at once since no money is involved and the indorsements are from such a high and trustworthy source.

SNOW IN MOUNTAINS

Will Soon Prevent Active Warfare in Macedonia.

Monastir, Macedonia, Tuesday, Sept. 22, via Sofia, Bulgaria, Sept. 26.—Snow has fallen on the higher mountain ranges and the refugees must either leave their hiding places or suffer the greatest hardships.

The Turkish troops continue to slaughter refugees who return to their former homes at the invitation of the government, which promised them protection. Near the village of Ziatan, in the neighborhood of Resna, troops found 15 returned refugees working in a field. They bound their hands, drove them into a ditch and massacred 14 of the peasants. One of them survived his wounds. The refugee women subsequently discovered the bodies and carried the survivor before the lieutenant governor of Resna, who refused to hear their story. One hundred and twenty Bulgarians, including four priests, who had been exiled by the Turkish authorities, left Monastir yesterday.

Still Quiet at Beirut.

Washington, Sept. 26.—Rear Admiral Cotton, commanding the European squadron, cables the navy department, under date of Beirut, Sept. 25, that Beirut is quiet, and that the case of the American vice consul is still pending.

But Warships Will Remain.

Washington, Sept. 26.—Withdrawal of the American warships from Beirut seems unlikely for the present, in view of a cablegram received at the state department today from Minister Leishman at Constantinople, stating that, although his advices from Beirut indicate that the situation is quiet just now, nothing like permanent order has been established. Mr. Leishman says that the state of affairs there may yet be regarded as uncertain.

It is indicated in Mr. Leishman's cablegram that the departure of the warships might be the occasion for a renewal of the riots. This confirms the opinion held here by state department officials that the quiet at Beirut is due directly to the presence of American warships off that port.

Minister Leishman adds that the new governor of Beirut is actively inaugurating reforms there, but that it is not yet certain he will be able to handle the situation. How far he has the backing of the Porte in his activities in behalf of foreigners and their interests is not stated.

Constantinople, Sept. 26.—The composition of the mixed committee to carry out the program of reforms in Macedonia is officially announced. Hilmi Pasha is president of the commission, and the other members are Khulussi Bey, president of the municipal council of Saloniea; Rikola Roheff, Bulgarian, and Noumi Nikursuh, Greek, both members of the court of justice at Monastir; Niko, Servian, member of the court of justice at Uskub, and Kutso Yapi, Roumanian. The commission will sit temporarily at Monastir An irade has been issued ordering the civil and military authorities to obey the commission's regulations.

HEALTH OF CITIES.

Berlin, Sept. 23.—Dr. Karl Ballod read a paper today before the international statistical conference on the mortality in large cities, contending that cities having a population of a million in Western Europe are more healthy than some smaller cities because the latter's sanitary precautions were far inferior than those of the larger class. Berlin, he said, was the most healthful and London and Vienna came next. Paris was the worst of all. Country populations were the least healthy, but country people going to the cities were healthier than town-bred persons. While the rural populations were stationary in Germany since 1871 the cities had doubled their populations and the country was increasing in population by nearly a million a year.

New Turkish Cruiser.

London, Sept. 26.—A new Turkish cruiser named Abdul Hamid has been launched at Elswick, on the Tyne. She will carry 22 quick-firing guns. Her length is 330 feet, beam 42 feet, draught 16 feet and her displacement 3,250 tons. Her speed is to be 22 knots.

France and Morocco.

London, Sept. 26.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily Mail asserts on unimpeachable authority that Great Britain and Spain have agreed to the establishment of a French protectorate over Morocco. A strip of land along the coast will be declared neutral in order to avoid international complications over fortified ports.

New German Guns.

Berlin, Sept. 26.—It is reported from Essen that a bill will be presented to the reichstag to re-equip the army with a new type of artillery at a cost of $3,750,000. The result obtained at the military maneuvers with the new cannon are said to have been most successful. Orders wil be placed with the state gun works and with the firm of Krupp.

RUSSIA'S NOTE

Regarding the Austrio-Russian Program in Macedonia.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 24.—The Russian government has issued an official note reiterating that the attitude of the powers in regard to the Austro-Russian reform scheme for Macedonia is unchanged and that, consequently, neither Turkey nor Bulgaria can expect support from any quarter in the event of open or secret resistance to that scheme.

The government, after pointing out that the suggested reforms were at the outset attended with good results, continues:

"These, however, did not satisfy the Macedonian committees which have sprung up in the Slav states. The probability which had become apparent that the Christian population would calm down under the influence of reforms deprived these committees of all favorable ground for realization of their revolutionary plans. While proclaiming that their object was the protection of their co-religionists against Turkish oppression, these committees in reality seek to attain their selfish aim of modifying the administrative system in the province so as to convert it into a Bulgarian Macedonia, to the detriment of the rights and privileges of the other Christian peoples, whose interest is equally dear to orthodox Russia. As the leaders found no support among the non-Bulgarian element in Macedonia, they exerted themselves to raise a general insurrection by cruel outrages and terrorism in order to hinder the introduction of the projected reform. Unhappily, in spite of the precautions of the Sofia government, the Macedonian agitation spread considerably in Bulgaria itself finding support among those who mistakenly reckoned that the outbreak thus caused, would compel Russia to alter her program and proclaim herself the champion of the unrealizable plans of the leaders of the revolution. This fatal conception against which Russia gave incessant warnings has brought upon the Christians in the Turkish vilayets grievous oppression, which will only end when the incursion of insurgents from Bulgaria and the revolutionary activity of the committees cease. Not until then can the immediate application of the reforms needed by the population and by which they will be protected from Turkish atrocities be insisted upon, the most energetic endeavors having failed to bridle the fanaticism of the Mussulmans.

"In view of the thickening complications the Russian and Austrian governments have reiterated their views to this effect, both at Sofia and at Constantinople, and, acting on the suggestion of Austria and Russia, all the governments of the powers which signed the treaty of Berlin have instructed their representatives to Turkey and Bulgaria to emphasize their full unanimity in the Austro-Russian work of pacifying the Balkans so as to remove all misconceptions of possible assistance in the event of dangerous enterprises. These representatives have been instructed to make a declaration to the governments of Turkey and Bulgaria as follows:

"The present state of affairs in the Turkish villayets, which is due to the criminal intentions of committees and revolutionary bands, does not alter the attitude of the powers in regard to the program of action advanced early in the year by the two powers most interested. Consequently, neither Turkey nor Bulgaria can rely on the support of any power in the event of open or secret opposition to the realization of this scheme.

"The imperial government hopes this new warning will convince Turkey as well as Bulgaria of the futility of any attempt to avoid the fulfillment of the demands made upon them and cause them to take all the measures in their power for the repression of the disturbances in the Balkan peninsula, which can only have the most serious consequences for both the Ottoman empire and Bulgaria."

Trouble at Shusha.

Tiflis, Russian Transcaucasia, Sept. 28.—The transfer of the property of the Armenian church at Shusha, to the Russian authorities, according to the imperial decree issued June 25, has been attended by a conflict between Armenians and Cossacks. Excited Armenians made a demonstration in front of the residence of the governor and stoned a detachment of Cossacks who attempted to disperse them. Shots from the crowd and from persons on the balconies and roofs of houses in the neighborhood, were answered by a volley from the Cossacks. According to the official accounts two Cossacks and one rioter were killed; but the Armenians, in the darkness, carried off a number of wounded persons.

Similar rioting on the part of Armenians occurred recently near Elizabethpol and at Baku and Karos.

Christian Refugees.

Monastir, Macedonia, Thursday, Sept. 24.— Via Sofia, Bulgaria, Sept. 28.—It is estimated that 50,000 villagers of the vilayet of Monistar are now refugees in the mountains and mostly in a terribly destitute condition. They escaped from the 111 villages which have been wholly or partially burned by the Turks, which contained 10,392 houses, of which 9,688 were burned. At Malkotirnovo only a hundred Bulgarian families remain out of 1,500. A body of 200 families fleeing towards Bulgaria from villages in the Bosengrad district were surrounded by Turkish troops in the Urumbudgak mountains and all of them are alleged to have been slaughtered.

VENEZUELAN CLAIMS.

Caracas, Venezuela, Sept. 24.—The official figures of the claims presented by foreign nations to the mixed tribunals, now sitting in Caracas, are as follows: France, $16,040,000; United States, $10,900,000; Italy, $8,300,000; Belgium, $3,093,860; Great Britain, $2,500,000; Germany, $1,417,309; Holland, $1,046,450; Spain, $600,00; Mexico, $500,000; Norway and Sweden, $200,000. The sessions of the French and Belgian tribunals have closed.

TREASURE SHIP FOUND.

Jacksonville, Fla., Sept. 25.—Rumors of the finding of a treasure ship off Miami were confirmed when Captain Jennings and three of the crew of the wrecking schooner Oscee filed a libel against the cargo of a sunken ship in the United States court here.

With the assistance of a chart in his possession Captain Jennings had been searching for this vessel from time to time for many years. It is supposed to have gone ashore in 1835, loaded with ore from the Mexican mines. It was found in five feet of water near Miami. Its cargo, which has only been partly examined, has been found to consist of silver ore.

Seventeen Years for Forgery.

Manila, Sept. 25.—Dean Tompkins, the defaulting treasurer at San Fernando, convicted recently for forgery, has been sentenced to seventeen years' imprisonment. His trial on the other charges filed against him has been set for December 1.

Another McKinley Statue.

Adams, Mass., Sept. 24.—Arrangements for the unveiling of the statue erected in honor of President McKinley at Adams, October 10, have been practically completed. Many persons of prominence have been invited to be present. A feature of the exercises will be singing by a chorus of voices from the Northern Berkshire district of favorite hymns and songs of President McKinley.

HE HAD GIRLS WHIPPED

Jersey Magistrate Thought It Better Than Jail.

Bayonne, N. J., Sept. 29.—"If I send them to jail, the surroundings will work no good, and, if I permit them to go home, perhaps the punishment they might receive there will not be adequate. Guess I'll have the spanking done right here in court."

Recorder Hyman Lazarus announced this decision in the case of two girls who for weeks had been stealing eggs from grocery stores.

Katie Kantor, 9 years old, and Mary Dwyer, 10, were the prisoners.

When the recorder questioned the girls, Katie accused Mary of planning the thefts, and Mary said the scheming had been done by Katie. Katie exhibited a false pocket which had been sewed into her dress.

Her father was summoned by the recorder, who said: "Put the girl across your knees and spank her the way mother used to do."

Kantor, with a cat-o'-nine-tails, administered twelve lashes. The court then told him to stop.

The Dwyer girl was permitted to go home with her mother, who said that she would punish her daughter.

BEAVERS AGAIN.

New York, Sept. 23.—George W. Beavers again surrendered himself today and was arraigned before U. S. Commissioner Ridgeway on two indictments recently returned against him in Washington, asking alleged ocnspiracy in connection with contracts with the Bundy Time Lock company, now known as the International Time Locking company, of Binghamton, N. Y., and that the postoffice department in connection with which transaction Senator George Green, of Binghamton, was indicted. Commissioner Ridgway fixed the examination for next Wednesday and Beavers was released on $10,000 bail on one of two indictments, being permited to go on his own recognizance upon the second indictment. It was agreed by counsel to accept a Baltimore bonding company as surety and to reduce Beavers' bonds on the two pending indictments from $5,000 to $2,500 each One of the warrants based upon the two Washington indictments charged Beavers with unlawfully conspiring with George E. Green and other persons unknown to defraud the government in connection with the clock purchases from the National Time Recording company, Green promising to pay Beaver 10 per cent of the purchase price on every clock purchased, and alleges that on Dec. 11, Beavers received a check for $325 signed by George E. Green in payment. The second warrant alleges that Beavers accepted the check for $325 from Green in the furtherance of the corrupt and unlawful conspiracy, and that it was paid to influence him concerning certain matters then pending before him as head of the salary and allowance division of the postal service.

NEW ROCKEFELLER HEIR

Daughter Born to Mrs. Harold McCormick.

Chicago, Sept. 29.—Another heiress has been born, who eventually will participate in the millions of John D. Rockefeller. Mrs. Harold McCormick has a new girl baby, born just ten days ago. This is the fourth child of the Harold McCormicks. The eldest, Jack, who was said to be the favorite grandchild of Mr. Rockefeller, died three years ago at the country home of his grandfather at Tarrytown, N. Y., from a virulent attack of scarlet fever. Fowler, the second child, is now 5 years old, and there is another girl a year old. Mrs. McCormick was, prior to her marriage six years ago, Miss Edith Rockefeller. She is devoted to her children, and their apartments in the home at 88 Bellevue place are said to be the most complete and hygienically equipped of any in Chicago.

HIS HOUSE GUARDED.

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 28.—The guard around the governor's mansion has been increased, as it is feared another attempt will be made to steal one of Gov. Mickey's children. The four smaller children are not permitted to leave the house unless they are accompanied by an elder member of the family. The penitentiary is being searched for traces of the plot that is supposed to have been formed for the purpose of getting revenge upon the governor. The police have a description of the ex-convict who made the attempt, and are searching for him.

FARMERS' CONGRESS.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., Sept. 24.—At the opening session of the Farmers' National Congress today, Prof. F. M. Webster, of Urbana, Ill., read a paper on "Insect pests of plants and their effect on American agriculture."

Prof. Webster said that the millions of dollars' loss of crops by insects every year did not receive the attention it should by either the public or the farmers. These great losses he believed preventable.

Prof. Frank Parsons, of the Boston university, and president of the National Public Ownership League Law school, delivered an address on the "History of governmental ownership of public utilities."

The farmer, especially in the west, he said, was greatly interested in the franchises of the interurban trolley lines, which now market his products. He is also greatly interested in postal savings banks and government ownership of railronds.

The resolutions committee have endorsed resolutions favoring government ownership of railroads and a postal telegraph system. Unrestricted agricultural reciprocity with Canada was voted down by the committee. A resolution favoring the admission of Oklahoma as a state was also endorsed.

The farmers' Congress will send five delegates to the National Civic Federation meting in Chicago to confer with that body on industrial troubles.

TWO ARE ARRAIGNED.

New York, Sept. 28.—At the arraignment today of Isaac S. McGlehan and George P. Huntington, officials of the Columbia Supply company, who were indicted in Washington for alleged conspiracy to defraud the postal department, counsel for McGlehan and Huntington announced, after consultation with the assistant United States district attorney, that his clients would apear before United States Commissioner Hitchcock next Friday and waive further examination in New York, furnishing bail for their appearance in Washington, D. C. The hearing was adjourned until Friday.

Counsel Ridgeway said that his clients had nothing to fear and would go to Washington immediately when wanted. He said that he was sure that when his clients' case had been presented to the federal authorities there, they would be discharged.

The defendants are charged with having paid money to August W. Machen to secure a contract for the Columbia Supply company, to furnish the postoffice with large iron boxes for mailing packages and papers.

The hearing of Morris Runkel, the New York merchant, who was indicted in Washington for alleged complicity in the postal frauds, was adjourned until next Monday, owing to the absence from the city of Runkel's counsel.

SAYS MARRIAGE IS VOID

Claus Spreckels Attacks Validity of Daughter's Nuptials.

Honolulu, Sept. 29.—The attorneys for Claus Spreckels assert that the marriage of Mrs. Thomas Watson (daughter of Mr. Spreckels) to Mr. Watson is void. Mrs. Watson, now of England, is suing her father for the recovery of a block of Honolulu property valued at $400,000, which she conveyed to him soon after her marriage in 1894. The marriage led to an estrangement between daughter and parents, and Mrs. Watson returned the property which had previously been presented to her by her father. The present suit is based on the fact that Mrs. Watson's deed of conveyance did not bear her husband's signature. Mr. Spreckels' attorneys allege that Mr. Watson had been previously married in 1869, and that the divorce which he secured in Utah in 1876 was illegal, and that, consequently, his second marriage is void.

JUMPED A TRESTLE.

Danville, Va., Sept. 28.—While running at a high rate of speed train No. 98 on the Southern railway, the southbound fast mail train, jumped from a trestle 75 feet high, half a mile north of Danville, yesterday afternoon and was teen men, including mail clerks on the train, nine were killed and seven injured.

The trestle where the accident occurred is 500 feet long and is located on a sharp curve. Engineer Brodie was a new man on that division of the Southern and, it is said, he came to the curve at a very high rate of speed.

At the foot of the trestle is a shallow stream with a rock bottom. Striking this, the engine and the cars were reduced to a mass of twisted iron and steel and pieces of splintered wood. As the cars went down they touched the sides of the Riverside cotton mill, which is very close to the trestle.

EVADED TRAIN ROBBERS.

Woonsocket, R. I., Sept. 26.—Because the trained eye of Engineer George W. Boss recognized in the awkward swing of the lantern the work of a novice, he pulled the throttle wide open and drove his train swiftly by a danger signal set dead against him and frustrated what is believed to be an attempt to hold up the boat train at Plummer's Ledge, a lonely spot a mile north of Whitin's station on the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad.

Four cars full of passengers, unconscious of peril met and avoided, were landed safely in Providence, and the engineer who had assumed an awful responsibility repaired to the office of A. R. Whaley to report that he had matched his judgment against the iron-clad orders of the road and won.

YELLOW FEVER IN TEXAS

Inhabitants Flee From Laredo to Mexico.

Laredo, Tex., Sept. 29.—There have been no late deaths from yellow fever in this city, but five new cases have been reported. Orders have been issued to the railroad companies here prohibiting the sale of tickets to any point north.

Doctors Guiteras and Tabor have sent out four gangs in charge of competent physicians to supervise the disinfection of all houses within the neighborhood where yellow fever patients have died, and where cases exist. Federal and state officers are working in harmony, but there is a difference of opinion as to whether or not the disease is contagious. Dr. Guiteras urges the necessity of fighting the mosquitos as the only means of stamping out the disease.

Dr. Tabor believes the fever can be transmitted by infection, and that while the mosquito undoubtedly communicated the disease, he thought it could be acquired by infection as well.

Little information of a reliable nature can be learned from Nuevo Laredo, but it is reported that several new cases have developed there.

A number of people have left town for Saltillo, and other high points in Mexico, the only outlet now left open.

Reports from Linanes say the yellow fever situation is little improved. Twenty-two deaths have occurred.

C. B. FARWELL DEAD.

Chicago, Sept. 23.—Former United States Senator Charles B. Farwell died at his home in Lake Forest today, of heart trouble, after several months' illness. Mr. Farwell has been a prominent figure in local, state and national politics since 1844, when he came to Chicago from Ogle county, Illinois. In his business life, he engaged successively in real estate and banking, and in 1864 purchased an interest in the present house of J. V. Farwell & Co. He was born in Steuben county, New York, eighty years ago. After serving as county clerk, member of the state board of equalization, state senator and representative, he was elected to the United States senate from Illinois in 1887. He leaves three daughters, Mrs. Reginald DeKoven, Mrs. Dudley Winston and Mrs. Hobart Chatfield-Taylor, and one son, Walter Farwell.

SOCIALISTS RELEASED.

San Juan, P. R., Sept. 25.—The district court has ordered the release of Eduardo Conde and Leonidas Guillot, socialists, who were recently sentenced to six months' imprisonment for insulting the American flag and threatening the life of Gov. Hunt at a meeting of the American Federation of Labor here. The majority of the judges of that court are natives. The Americans condemn the decision to release the two men. The prisoners' lawyer has been arrested on the charge of contempt of court. The socialists of San Juan will hold a meeting on the plaza.

Certain newspapers continue to vilely abuse Governor Hunt and are inciting a black flag demonstration when he returns here October 1. The police are on the alert and the government is firm. The reception of the governor, however, will, at his personal request, be quite simple. An uneasy feeling pervades San Juan.

WILL GO SOUTH.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 28.—It is reported on good authority that several of the cotton manufacturing companies in New England are planning to establish plants in the south for the manufacture of cotton goods. While some of the companies will transfer part of the business that is being done now in their New England factories others will increase their business by building additional plants in the southern states. The coarser grades of cotton goods can be manufactured in the south at greatly reduced cost as compared with that in New England, which is the chief cause given for manufacturing this class of goods in the south.

Earthquake in Cuba.

Santiago, Cuba., Sept. 26.—A sharp earthquake shock was felt here today, the fourth within a month. No damage was done.

Foreigners Must Leave Fez.

Tangier, Morocco, Sept. 25.—The sultan has issued a decree, recently foreshadowed, ordering all foreigners, except the consuls, to leave Fez and proceed to Tangier, "because he is engaged in a campaign."

MOB AT THE SOO.

Unpaid Employes Smashed the Windows of the Plant.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Sept. 28.—A mob of the discharged employes of the Consolidated Lake Superior company, after being put off with promises when they demanded their wages this morning, broke away from all the restraint a large force of special police could exert and smashed every window in the magnificent office building of the company in the Canadian Soo, charged upon the street cars and demanded that the contors and motormen join them and were only prevented from doing further damage by a clever ruse of one of the company's officials who turned in a fire alarm to divert attention. Almost every man in the crowd was armed and in the ugliest kind of a mood. A determined assault was made upon one of the entrances of the building, but the door was defended strenuously by those inside, who fired a large number of shots, none of which, however, took any effect. The hardware store of W. H. Plummer & Co. was broken into last night and every gun and revolver in stock was stolen, together with all the ammunition that could be found.

The authorities have called out the local company of militia and have telegraphed an urgent request to Toronto for both the regulars and more militia. The local militia company is small and totally incapable of coping with the situation.

Orders have been issued to close all the bars in the Canadian Soo, but up to noon today none of the saloons had been closed. A mob is now marching down upon a saloon operated near the company's works whose owner enraged the men by offering to cash their checks for ten cents on the dollar.

Inasmuch as the police are helpless, more rioting at this point is sure to ensue. Crowds of idle men fill the down town streets and the Canadian Soo is completely terrorized.

A meeting of the employes of the company was held in Barnes' hall this morning, and its proceedings were of the most heated character. The particular grievance which seems to have inflamed the men to acts of disorder was the promises of pay today, when the men who made the promises, the employes believe, knew they could not be fulfilled. Immediately after the meeting adjourned, the men went in a body to the office of the company, determined to get their money or "get satisfaction," as they put it. The doors of the office were locked and guarded by police, and all the men got was a bulletin posted upon the door which read as follows:

"Officers and employes of the Consolidated Lake Superior company: The president and directors in New York have been unable to raise the money to pay today the wages and salaries now due the men and officers of the company. Advices received from New York this morning indicate that our president and directors have a plan to raise the money necessary to not only pay the men, but to start up the works, that seems to promise success."

"The plan has the endorsement and support of Sir Wilfred Laurier, premier of Canada and the Hon. G. W. Ross, premier of Ontario, and it is expected to produce the necessary money inside of 30 days. While we regret very much the inability of the company to pay today the fact remains that there is no money to pay.

"There seems to be only one thing left for them to do and that is to accept offers of work elsewhere, leave their checks with friends, responsible attorneys or business men to collect for them when the company pays. Bear in mind that your wages will have to be paid ultimately and constitute a just obligation against the company which all the property and other assets will be liable for."

This notice, instead of allaying the excitement of the crowd, which by this time was estimated to number 1,500, made them furious and despite the efforts of the combined strength of the local police force and the company's private police force, rocks and other missiles soon filled the air, directed at the windows of the office building, inside of which could be seen the officials of the company. Efforts to secure admittance to the building by members of the mob were fruitless although a determined attempt was made. Some one then turned in an alarm of fire with a view of using the fire hose upon the mob. The firemen turned several streams on the crowd and drove them quite a distance from the building. This reduced the size of the mob to proportions where they could be handled by the police and the rioters were then driven off the premises.

The attack on the street cars followed and in order to avoid a clash all the cars on the Canadian side were ordered to the barn.

In the conflict between the mob and the police at the works, Patrolman Littlewood was seriously injured and Patrolman Stinson was also hurt quite badly. Two other policemen were injured more or less seriously.

The firemen have also come under the ban of the mob who threaten all kinds of things to the department, because of their action at the works. The fire hall is closed and locked and guarded from within by armed men. The ferry boat is not allowed to land on the Canadian side as the rioters are at the ferry dock in force and threaten to take every employe off the boat as soon as it ties up to the dock.

In a fight over the arrest of a French woodsman at noon, two Frenchmen who attempted to prevent the arrest, were shot by the police, one seriously.

A NAVAL VETERAN.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 23.—William Macabee, of the United States Naval Home, in this city, is one hundreds years old. He is the oldest naval veteran living, and one of the survivors of the old frigate Congress, which was

WM. MACABEE, OLDEST LIVING NAVAL VETERAN. PHOTO BY JONES

forced ashore and wrecked by the Confederate ram Merrimac, early in the civil war.

Mr. Macabee was born in Baltimore in 1803, seven months before Napoleon was crowned emperor of the French, and when, as a lad of fourteen years, he enlisted in the United States navy, the great Corsican's name was still stirring Europe, although its owner was a prisoner in St. Helena.

Suit for a Million.

Wilmington, Del., Sept. 26.—Suit was entered in the United States district court by counsel representing Receiver Hallock, of the Bay State Gas company, of New Jersey, against the Bay State Gas company, of Delaware, for violation of a contract alleged to have been entered into between the two concerns. The claim of the New Jersey corporation amounts to nearly $1,000,000.

Your money back if not satisfied

DO YOU SUPPOSE that a company with a capital of $500,000.00, paid in full, and the proud reputation of 36 years of continuous success, would make such an offer and not carry it out to the letter?

DO YOU SUPPOSE we would jeopardize our standing with the public and our chances of still greater success by failing to fulfil any promise we make?

DO YOU SUPPOSE we would make such an offer if we did not have the utmost confidence in the satisfying quality of our goods?

WE KNOW we can please you and save you money, for HAYNER WHISKEY goes direct from our distillery to you, with all its original richness and flavor, carrying a UNITED STATES REGISTERED DISTILLER'S GUARANTEE of PURITY and AGE, and saving you the big profits of the dealers. That's why it's best for medicinal purposes. That's why it's preferred for other uses. That's why we are regularly supplying over a quarter of a million satisfied customers. That's why YOU should try it. Your money back if you're not satisfied.

Direct from our distillery to YOU

Saves dealers' profits. Prevents adulteration.

HAYNER WHISKEY

PURE SEVEN-YEAR-OLD RYE

4 FULL QUARTS $3.20

EXPRESS CHARGES PAID BY US

OUR OFFER We will send you FOUR FULL QUART BOTTLES of HAYNER'S SEVEN-YEAR-OLD RYE for $3.20 and we will pay the express charges. When you receive the whiskey, try it and if you don't find it all right and as good as you ever used or can buy from anybody else at any price, then send it back at our expense and your $3.20 will be returned to you by next mail. How could an offer be fairer? We take all the risk and stand all the expense, if the goods do not please you. Won't you let us send you a trial order? We ship in a plain sealed case; no marks to show what's inside. If you don't want 4 quarts yourself, join with a friend.

Orders for Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington or Wyoming, must be on the basis of 4 Quarts for $4.00 by Express Prepaid, or 20 Quarts for $16.00 by Freight Prepaid.

Write our nearest office and do it NOW.

ESTABLISHED 1856 — THE HAYNER DISTILLING COMPANY — DISTILLERY TROY, O.

71 DAYTON, OHIO — ST. LOUIS, MO. — ST. PAUL, MINN.

CHICAGO CENTENNIAL.

Elaborate Ceremonies to Celebrate the Event.

Chicago, Sept. 26.—The celebration of Chicago's centennial anniversary began today and will continue six days, the exercises to end with a civic mass meeting at the Auditorium at which the mayors of several of the largest cities in the country will be heard. The program prepared by the executive committee contains special features for each day and a great number of visitors is anticipated. The Indian show at Lincoln Park, where six tribes of Indians will live as their ancestors lived, will be the center of great interest, the most prominent feature being the presence among the representatives of the six tribes of Charles Pokagon, descendant of the Chief Pokagon, who once ruled over Chicago. The spectacular event of the opening program will come tonight, when tons of powder will be burned on 28 corners within the elevated railroad loop, typifying the burning of the city in 1871. Nine historic tablets were put in place during the day, the ceremonies being in the public library building. Mayor Harrison delivered the address of welcome in behalf of the city. Buildings were profusely decorated.

Thirty-one aldermen and city officials of Cleveland arrived in a body to take part in the celebration. They were escorted by a delegation of Chicago aldermen to their hotel and later taken in carriages about the city to view the preparations for the fete, before participating in the dedicatory exercises.

A FILIPINO WIDOW.

Leavenworth, Kan., Sept. 26.—First Lieutenant Sidney S. Burbank, Sixth Infantry, stationed at Fort Leavenworth, has filed suit in the district court to annul a pretended marriage with Mrs. Conception Vazques, a Filipino woman. The filing of this suit is the outcome of a charge made by Mrs. Vazques to the War department last spring that Lieutenant Burbank had married her while in the Philippine islands, and that she was his lawful wife and wanted him to support her. The first notice of this alleged marriage was made public after the announcement of the engagement of Lieutenant Burbank to a society girl of Leavenworth.

The story of the Filipino marriage of Lieutenant Burbank, which he claims is a fraud, comes from Valladolid province, where Lieutenant Burbank was in command of a garrison of United States troops in 1901. Mrs. Vazques, who was a widow with three small children, lived in the village where the garrison was located.

Lieutenant Burbank came to Fort Leavenworth a year ago and a report followed him that he was married to a Filipino woman and was the father of a new-born babe. The Filipino widow followed this by filing copies of documents pretending to be a marriage contract with Lieutenant Burbank.

To offset this Lieutenant Burbank and Corporal Burns sent affidavits to the War department stating that Lieutenant Burbank was not in the village, but out on a campaign at the date of the pretended marriage; also that there was no notice of the marriage posted or announced by the town crier going up and down the streets of the village and proclaiming it according to the Filipino custom, and that the pretended marriage was a fraud and any documents to back it a forgery.

It is said that Lieutenant Burbank's solution of the affair is that a justice of the peace and a president of the village where he commanded the troops was imprisoned for six months for insubordination; that the justice had charge of the records and permitted the woman to apply and make out a marriage certificate. His object in filing the suit here is to clear up his record.

Under the Kansas divorce laws the woman has forty days to answer. She will not have time to do so, as it would require at least three months to prepare any defense and file it by a person now in the Philippines.

THE BEAN CROP.

Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 26.—The Southern Pacific Railroad estimates the state's bean output in the lower counties this year at 750,000 sacks, about 100,000 sacks more than any previous estimate. To Ventura and Santa Barbara counties are attributed 600,000 sacks; to Los Angeles county 100,000 sacks; to Orange county 50,000 sacks. The surprising thing about the estimate is that the extra 100,000 sacks are counted on from the Ventura district, where a crop shortage had been confidently predicted.

GENERAL MASSACRE.

Appears to Have Been a Second Kisneneff Affair.

London, Sept. 23.—A Russian correspondent's private letter from Gomel, witten Sept. 14, during the anti-semitic riots, contradicts the Russian official version of the affair. It is in part as follows:

"The trouble began Friday with a wrangle between a Jewish fish seller and a mujik (peasant) leading to a free fight wherein several were injured, one mujik mortally.

"Saturday and Sunday anti-Semetic agitators went about exhorting the people not to leave their fellow Christians unavenged. Most of the Jews remained indoors, all the drinking shops were closed, and the streets were patrolled. One hundred workment from the railway workshops mustered on one of the principal streets Monday and began to break the windows of Jewish houses, which they entered and plundered. A number of Jews who collected in self-defence were turned back by soldiers from the streets where the plundering was going on. They beat and arrested those not obeying forthwith.

"The soldiers stood by while the plundering mob was committing all sorts of excesses. One could hear the shrieks of children in the streets which patrols blocked against help from Jews outside. Some Jews tried to force their way down one of the side streets, and the soldiers shot six dead. The police never showed themselves while the troops protected the rioters."

Gomel has 26,000 Jews out of a total population of 40,000.

MISS SARTORIS.

New York, Sept. 26.—When Miss Rosemary Sartoris, daughter of Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris, and granddaughter of General Grant, is married to Lieutenant John A. Wright, U. S. A., the decorations will probably be in blue and gray. Lieutenant Wright is a son of the late

MISS ROSEMARY SARTORIS
Soon to Command

General Marcus Wright, who fought on the confederate side.

On the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, young Wright volunteered, and showed so well the soldierly qualities that marked his father, that he is now an officer in the famous Fifth Infantry.

The date of the marriage has not yet been announced.

Gen. Grant Homestead.

Galena, Ill., Sept. 25.—Brigadier General Frederick D. Grant, his brothers and sister, wishing to preserve the Grant homestead in this city, have given it to the city authorities, who will probably convert it into a hospital.

COURT PROTECTS DOGS.

San Francisco, Sept. 23.—"A dog is a chattel, and, next to man, is the most important factor in the past and present history of the country." Such is the decision as handed down in the United States court of appeals in the application of P. C. Burkal, now serving sentence for larceny in the Rampart jail in Alaska, for a writ of habeas corpus in which a dog constituted the property in question. The writ was asked for on the grounds that stealing a dog in Alaska, was not larceny, as this animal is not specifically mentioned in the statutes.

TRIAL OF JAS. TILLMAN

Attempt to Introduce Dying Declaration of Gonzales.

Lexington, S. C., Sept. 29.—When the trial of James H. Tillman, charged with the murder of N. C. Gonzales, was resumed today, the state introduced the testimony of physicians. Dr. Guerry, the first called, attended Mr. Gonzales after the shooting and performed the autopsy. He described the location and character of the wound. During the examination of Dr. Pope the jury was sent out while counsel argued as to the admissibility of evidence sought to be introduced as to statements made to him by Mr. Gonzales. Solicitor Thurmond said he was laying the foundation for the introduction of a dying declaration.

The crowd of spectators was even less today than yesterday. Mrs. J. H. Tillman and the defendant's mother were present at the opening of court, remaining throughout the session.

A DYNAMITE CRIME.

Washington, Pa., Sept. 26.—Unknown persons yesterday afternoon exploded dynamite underneath a buggy in which were seated Samuel T. Ferguson, paymaster of the Ferguson Construction company, and Charles Martin, of Cincinnati, his clerk. Ferguson was instantly killed, and Martin was fatally injured, being thrown 200 feet, the explosion tearing out his left arm. A satchel containing $6,000, to be used in paying some men engaged by the company, is missing, and furnishes a clew to the motive for the fiendish crime.

The two men who were apprehended as suspects of the deed are now in the Washington jail. They were identified as Frank Francis and Joseph Huston, former employes at the Ferguson camp. They disclaim any knowledge of the crime, and say that on Thursday night they slept in McClay's schoolhouse, about four miles northwest of this place, and on the main road to West Middletown. They say they can prove that they had nothing to do with the robbery of the toolhouse, which was entered by the men who fixed the fuse that blew Ferguson to death.

OLA SURRENDERED.

Manila, Sept. 26.—General Ola

INDIANS AFTER BOARD.

Charge Conspiracy Against the Dawes Commission.

Washington, Sept. 29.—Justice Anderson of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, has rendered an opinion in the injunction proceeding of the Delaware Indians against Secretary Hitchcock and the Dawes Indian commission, dissolving the temporary injunction heretofore granted. The case involved the right of the secretary to pass on the 157,600 acres of land in the Cherokee nation segregated for the use of the Delawares. The Indians claimed that the secretary is without authority to approve or disapprove of the segregation, as it had been approved by the Indians interested and asked that he be enjoined against taking such action pending the adjudicating of the same question by the court of claims. Soon after the case was filed the court granted a temporary injunction, but Judge Anderson has now dissolved it.

Soon after the decision was rendered Attorney Walter S. Logan filed a petition in the court of claims on behalf of the Delawares against the United States asking that damages be awarded in the sum of $1,000,000 because of the expenses to which the Indians have been subjected because of the necessity of defending title to their lands. In this petition they make some sensational statements. One of these accusations is to the effect that members of the Dawes commission are interested in oil leases and companies holding leases made upon their lands by Cherokees claiming title. Mentioning the members of the commission by name the petition alleges that notwithstanding the lands have been properly segregated, the "Dawes commission, disregarding their official duties as agents of the United States toward your petitioners, have conspired and confederated, and are conspiring and confederating together, and with the said companies, to cheat and defraud your petitioners so as to gain possession of their lands for themselves, or for their said companies, under pretense of allotting said lands, in their official capacity as said Dawes commission, to divers persons who are willing to enter into contracts of lease and sale with representatives of said trust and land companies, in which the members of said Dawes commission are interested, and said Dawes commission and the members thereof have thus wrongfully allowed, and after the making of said segregation, as hereinbefore referred to, continue to allow filings to be made upon parts of the lands of your petitioners, so segregated as aforesaid, and over which said commission has ceased legally to have any further jurisdiction or control, but are wrongfully assuming the same, and said Dawes commission and the members thereof have thus wrongfully, after said segregation was made, allowed more than 200 persons, not Delawares, to make selections for homes upon parts of the said Delaware lands so segregated as aforesaid, and have allowed such persons to file applications for allotments thereon and have sought, by recommendations contained in their report of April 26, 1903, to the secretary of the interior, to cause steps to be taken to prevent the supreme court of the United States from rendering such judgment in the cause now pending therein as would confirm in your petitioners the title to said 157,600 acres so segregated as aforesaid.

The secretary of the interior is charged with unlawful acts to defraud the Indians, such as that of encouraging white men who have married squaw wives to make claim to Delaware lands.

LAND OPENING ON NOV. 10

Washington, Sept. 24.—Commissioner Richards, of the general land office, today named Nov. 10, next, at 9 a. m. as the date of the opening to settlement of the three-quarters of a million of acres of ceded Chippewa lands in Minnesota, recently segregated from the timber land of that reservation.

IMPORTING ALIEN LABOR.

Washington, Sept. 24.—The commissioner general of immigration intends to take action against the managers of the American textile works located at Pawtucket, R. I., and already has called upon the attorney geneal for the necessary legal assistance.

The specific charges under which prosecution will be brought, are bringing laborers to the Unit States to take the place of striking textile workers, in violation of the alien contract labor law; resisting a government officer in the discharge of his duty, and bringing accusations against immigration officials, to the effect that they are bribe-takers.

Mr. Sargent states that the evidence in his possession is very conclusive. Three men, said to have been illegally brought to the United States to work in the company's plant, have been placed under arrest and are now detained at Ellis Island for deportation, although they have appealed to Secretary Cortelyou for release.

TROUBLE IN NICARAGUA.

Washington, Sept. 26.—Additional information obtained at the State department about the trouble near Bluefields, Nicaragua, is to the effect that a number of American citizens have suffered ill-treatment on the island of St. Andrews, forty miles from Bluefields, and that the local authorities have failed to afford them protection or redress. The matter was reported to the State department by Edwin W. Trimmer, the American agent at Bluefields, and at his suggestion the Nashville has been ordered from Pensacola to St. Andrews.

The Americans involved are connected with a plantation at St. Andrews. The State department officials say they do not anticipate serious trouble, but the evident inability of the local authorities or their unwillingness to maintain order makes the presence of an American warship desirable.

STATUS OF GUAM.

According to the attorney general, the constitution did not follow the flag in the case of the establishment of the United States government in the island of Guam. When the American naval colony was originally established in Guam with Admiral (then captain) Leary as the supreme power, one of his assistants, Lieut. W. E. Safford, obtained one of the very few good dwelling houses on the island by purchase from the owner, and improved it to such an extent that it became practically the most desirable residence there. Gov. Leary finally concluded that Lieut. Safford's house was needed by the government as an executive mansion, and opened negotiations for its purchase. The price asked, however, the governor thought excessive, and when he and Lieut. Safford could not agree, Gov. Leary finally condemned the premises for government purposes and took possession. This action is upheld.

NEWS FROM BOGOTA.

Washington, Sept. 28.—The following bulletin today was posted at the State department:

"The department of state received today at 1:12 p. m. a cable message from Minister Beaupre, dated September 27, 8 p. m. He reports that there has been no change in the situation in respect to the canal matter. A second debate on the bill reported by the committee is expected within a few days, and it is thought it may be defeated. The present outlook is for some amendment of the reported bill."

No Foreigners Suffered at Gomel.

Washington, Sept. 25.—The following bulletin has been posted at the state department:

"The department of state has received advices from the American charge at St. Petersburg, to the effect that in the Gomel riot eight Jews and five Christians lost their lives. Mr. Biddle says that no foreigners or foreign interests suffered."

Wanted Partners: In a co-operative department store now being organized, to act as buyers and department managers for Dry Goods, Draperies, Clothing, Hats, Millinery, Shoes, Furnishings, Crockery and other departments. An investment from two to five thousand dollars by men of experience in any of these departments secures a permanent position and profitable investment. THE MACEY COMPANY, Toledo, Ohio.

DYSENTERY,
DIARRHŒA, CHOLERA MORBUS
Internally—A half to a teaspoonful of Radway's Ready Relief in a half-tumbler of water, repeated as often as the discharges continue, and a flannel saturated with Ready Relief placed over the stomach and bowels, will afford immediate relief and soon effect a cure.

R R R
READY RELIEF

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

Vast Increase in Their Export in Ten Years.

Washington, Sept. 25.—Agricultural implements exported from the United States last year amounted to 21 million dollars in value; in 1893 they amounted to only 4½ million dollars in value; in 1883, to less than 4 million dollars; in 1873, to 2½ millions, and in 1863 to less than a half million dollars. The growth of exportation of this class of manufactures has been extremely rapid. Prior to 1865 the exportation of agricultural implements had never reached as much as a million dollars, and during the twenty-five years following that date the growth was slow, the total having reached about $3,859,000 in 1890. From that date forward, however, the growth was rapid. By 1895 the total was 5½ million dollars; in 1900, 16 millions, and, as already indicated, in 1903, 21 millions.

Of this total of 21 million dollars' worth of agricultural implements exported last year, nearly 3 million dollars in value went to France, and about an equal sum to Argentina; a million and a half to the United Kingdom, and about an equal sum to Germany; a million and a quarter to Australia, and over a million to Africa. These are the figures of 1903. In 1893 the value of agricultural implements sent to France was but about $300,000, as against nearly 3 millions in the year just ended. The value of those sent to Germany in 1893 was about $300,000, against about 1½ millions in the year just ended. To Argentina the value in 1893 was about 1¼ millions, against nearly 3 millions in the year just ended.

These facts, presented by the Department of Commerce and Labor, through its bureau of statistics, are especially interesting at the present moment, because of the publication now being made by that department and bureau of a series of reports from consuls in various parts of the world on the sales and opportunities for sales of agricultural implements in the various sections of the world which they represent. These reports were called for by the Department of State some months since at the request of the National Association of Agricultural Implement and Vehicle Manufacturers, and are to be printed in pamphlet form for the use of that association at its approaching annual meeting.

Few articles show a more rapid growth in exportation than do agricultural implements, or a wider distribution. As already indicated, the total has grown from a little over a half million dollars in 1864 to over 21 millions in 1903, or nearly forty times as much in 1903 as in 1864, while manufactures of iron and steel, in which the growth has been looked upon as phenomenal, are only about thirteen times as much in value of exports in 1903 as in 1864. The distribution of American agricultural implements has also extended to nearly all parts of the world. The bureau of statistics' export statement shows that reapers and mowers were sent in 1902 to over fifty different countries, and plows and cultivators to even a larger list of countries and dependencies. The sound of the American mower and reaper is heard in British, French and Portuguese Africa, in Egypt, in European and Asiatic Turkey, in European and Asiatic Russia, in Japan, in India, in Australia, and in practically all of the South American countries and all of the countries of Europe, while the American plow and cultivator go to practically every country in the world.

MR. SHAW'S PLANS.

Prompt Measures to Increase the Volume of Currency.

Washington, Sept. 23.—Secretary Shaw authorizes the statement that, owing to the scarcity of two percept bonds, both for circulation and as security for government deposits he will renew refunding operations to the extent of $20,000,000 in accordance with the previous circular.

Of the total issue of $517,000,000 of two percent bonds the treasury already holds for circulation and for deposits $480,000,000. Secretary Shaw also authorizes the statement that he will redeem the five percent bonds maturing Feb. 1, 1904, paying interest to maturity. Formal instructions to the several subtreasuries authorizing them to redeem on presentation will be issued today.

The banks that have had on file with the treasurer for 30 days or more five percent bonds as security for public deposits will be permitted to deposit approved state and municipal bonds therefor, which will be accepted at 75 percent of their value.

HAZING AT ANNAPOLIS.

Washington, Sept. 25.—Hazing at Annapolis was one of the subjects discussed at the navy department today between Secretary Moody and Captain Willard H. Brownson, superintendent of the naval academy. Since returning from his vacation, Captain Brownson has instituted a thorough investigation of affairs at the academy, and today informed the secretary that no hazing existed at Annapolis. There are not more than 20 upper classmen at the institution. As soon as the midshipmen return from their holiday, the superintendent will renew the vigorous policy against hazing which proved effective last year.

Secretary Moody recently said to Captain Brownson:

"If hazing exists at Annapolis, stop it and the navy department will back you."

TUTTLE SWORN IN.

South McAlaster, I. T., Sept. 24.—Dwight Tuttle, of Connecticut, recently appointed chairman of the Choctaw town site commission to succeed J. A. Sterrett, of Ohio, removed, arrived here yesterday and was sworn in. Tuttle has been in the territory a week waiting for his commission to arrive from Washington. In the meantime Inspector Wright, of Muskogee, filed charges against the personal as well as the official conduct of Tuttle, who was formerly chairman of the Creek town site commission. The charges evidently did not reach Washington in time to prevent the issuance of the commission. A bitter fight on Tuttle is expected.

Two More Plead Guilty.

Detroit, Sept. 26.—Robert Conway and Herman Wartell, two of the six men indicted yesterday by the grand jury, appeared before Judge Donovan this forenoon and stood mute when asked to plead. The judge entered a plea of not guilty for both men and fixed Conway's bail at $2,000 and Wartell's at $1,500. Both men furnished bail and were bound over to the November term of the recorder's court.

John J. White is expected to appear in court this afternoon with his bondsmen.

KEEP OUT IMPURE FOOD

Ten Per Cent of Examined Imports Excluded.

Washington, Sept. 29.—Dr. H. W. Wiley, chief of the bureau of chemistry, stated today that of 205 cargoes of imported foods inspected by his bureau since the law authorizing the exclusion of impure or misbranded foods went into force on July 1 last, 20 samples, or 10 per cent., had been found to come within the laws of inhibition and had been condemned. Of these 20 samples five were Rhine wine and contained salicylic acid; two white wine (sauterne), containing sulphurous acid; four olive oil, containing cottonseed oil and being misbranded; three Frankfurter sausage, containing preservatives injurious to health; four canned vegetables, covered with lead tops in contact with the food; one vinegar, which was misbranded and made of distilled alcohol; and one of coloring matter for foods in which coal tar dyes were used.

Of the remaining 185 cargoes 167 have been released and 18 are still under examination. The owners of some of the condemned cargoes have asked for time to present additional proof of purity, and it has been granted.

Professor George E. Colby, of the University of California, well known as a chemist, has been appointed by the secretary of agriculture to make examination of foreign food products received at Pacific coast ports. The purpose of the appointment is to avoid the expense of shipping goods across the continent for inspection, and it is announced that experts will be located at other distant points if congress can be prevailed upon to supply the funds necessary for the purpose.

GUNBOAT AFTER THEM

Uncle Sam's Officers to Look Into Colombian Affairs.

Washington, Sept. 29.—The navy department is advised of the departure yesterday afternoon from Pensacola of the gunboat Nashville for St. Andrew's Island, off the coast of Nicaragua, where American citizens have suffered ill treatment at the hands of their native employers. The departure of the Nashville was delayed several days because of the absence of some of her complement. Commander John Hubbard, commanding the Nashville, has instructions to institute a thorough investigation and take proper steps for the protection of the sufferers. The Nashville has a small squad of marines aboard. At the state department it is said there is no exchange between Bogota and Washington governments on the subject. St. Andrew's is under Colombia sovereignty.

THE COTTON CORNER.

Sharp Words of President of Manufacturers.

Lenox, Mass., Sept. 29.—A three days' convention of the New England Cotton Manufacturers' association began here today, with more than 150 members present.

President Walmsley will deliver his annual address tomorrow. He is urging the young men in the association to come to the front and assume their share in the work of the organization. In speaking of the outlook today, he referred to the unsatisfactory condition of the cotton trade at the present time, and said the past few months had been one of the most difficult periods ever experienced. Continuing, he said:

"It is a deplorable circumstance that the pernicious practice of cornering such a necessary staple as cotton should be possible demoralizing and paralyzing for the time being an industry of such immense wealth to individuals and to the nation as that of cotton manufacturing, throwing out of employment and reducing to the verge of starvation the thousands of families whose very existence is dependent upon the continued and steady operation of the factories where they find employment. The baneful influence of this speculative manipulation of cotton is a matter for serious concern, and for which there can be no justification whatsoever.

"The force of these considerations should surely be sufficient to justify some concerted and united action towards putting a stop to the gambling operations which inflict such widespread suffering and injury on so many and such important interests."

In referring to cotton manufacturing in the south, President Walmsley said:

"We warmly congratulate the south on the great development of its natural and industrial resources. There is surely ample room for both north and south. The supremacy of cotton manufacturing in New England, in my opinion, will continue to be unassailable."

MARRIED A BEY.

New York, Sept. 26.—The recent removal by the Sultan of Turkey, of the Vali of Beirut, Rechid Pasha, from his post at that port, recalls an international marriage of much interest.

Rachid Pasha comes of a noble Polish family exiled in the great insurrection, that settled in Turkey, and has attained

COUNTESS CZAYKOWSKI.

under the Ottoman rulers, as has been the case with many other foreigners in Turkey, a position of official dignity and powerful influence. He is his son, Rachid Bey, more generally known under his ancient Polish title of Count Czaykowski, who is closely allied with American social circles by his marriage with Miss Edith Lyman Collins, the only daughter of Clarence L. Collins, of New York, and a ward of Chauncey M. Depew.

ROBBED THE MINT.

Philadelphia, Sept. 28.—Robert J. Kilpatrick was convicted in the United States district court today of robbing the vaults of the United States mint in this city of 858 silver dollars. Kilpatrick was employed at the mint as a laborer, and it was charged he cut open the bags containing the money while at work in the vaults. A knife which Kilpatrick accidentally dropped and had forgotten led to his arrest and subsequent conviction. Sentence will be imposed later.

FURNACES BLOWN OUT

Pig Iron Men Cannot Make Profits at Present.

New York, Sept. 29.—Rogers, Brown & Co., in their weekly review of the iron trade, say:

The rapid blowing out of furnaces is the response of pig iron makers to the further decline in the market. This course has been seen to be inevitable for weeks past, and has been frequently referred to in these reports. It comes rather suddenly because of the working out of many old contracts which had to be filled. The furnacemen apparently are determined not to pile pig iron, which cost 50 per cent more to make than it did five years ago. They know that no concessions in price will stimulate buying until such time as conditions are more settled. If the cost structure (nine-tenths of which is labor) is to be maintained, either production must be kept within the demand, or sales made at a loss. The reasons for selling at a loss do not appeal to most solvent makers. Therefore, the shut down will be as rapid as is consistent with working up material contracted for.

As a matter of fact, the overproduction, at this time, is slight, probably not 6 per cent. Stocks in first hands are light, even below the normal. Twice the quantity on furnace banks in the past has not been thought a bear argument. On many accounts it is desirable to carry moderate reserve stocks. It makes a great difference, however, whether the cost of iron so carried is high or low.

The whole situation in iron and steel will shortly be up to labor. The country is clearly disposed to postpone further large building operations until the return of easier money and cheaper materials. The former will soon come about through the contraction in speculative and industrial activity that is already in sight. The latter will come more slowly, but it will come, and probably with less disturbance than is sometimes feared.

We have been too busy with the present for the last three years to review history much. Anyone, however, desiring information as to how a reaction in the iron trade usual causes, duration, remedy, etc.—has only to go back to 1900. The similarity between that episode and this, even to small details, is striking. It was then the better part of a year before the pendulum started on the return swing. It has now been swinging one way in pig iron since January, and the first automatic forces of correction are beginning to appear.

There is abundant evidence that the country is not going to stop its onward march, unless it be momentarily for needed readjustments. Numerous costly and extensive projects only wait for better conditions to go forward.

The question is frequently asked as to when the export movement will set in. There is no prospect for it in pig iron while German miners and iron workers are content with one-third, and English labor with one-half the wages paid for like work in this country. In finished forms, however, where skill cuts a large figure, the movement has already begun and will steadily grow in volume.

ATTACKS ALASKAN MAPS

The Canadian Counsel Argues Against American Claims.

London, Sept. 29.—When the Alaskan boundary commission resumed its sessions this morning, Christopher Robinson, K. C., who suffered from severe indisposition yesterday, but who had benefited by the night's rest, resumed his speech in behalf of the Canadian claims, though at the suggestion of Chief Justice Alverstone, counsel remained seated. Mr. Robinson dealt vigorously with the fallibility of the maps of the district under contention, claiming that the American deductions therefrom were therefore weak.

Mr. Robinson continued his speech after luncheon adjournment. Ridiculing the United States contention that it had secured the allegiance of the Alsaka natives, he said:

"With a bottle of whisky and a blanket you can obtain the allegiance of any Indian."

Replying to Lord Alverstone's query of yesterday (as to whether counsel could prove that the coast mentioned in article VIII referred exclusively to the strip which Russia was to obtain by the treaty), Mr. Robinson maintained that article VII reciprocal privileges in the "Lisiere" (strip previously referred to) implied Great Britain's jurisdiction over certain inland waters and not south of latitude 54.40, as the United States contends. Counsel argued that Russia had not the right to grant privileges south of latitude 54.40.

CLOVER SEED.

Crop Is Short and Prices Will Go Higher.

Members of the seed crowd of the Toledo Produce Exchange are, just now, bending all their efforts to determine how the clover seed crop is coming out. Reports so far received, have proven conflicting, and it has been found almost impossible to obtain a general and accurate knowledge of the conditions. But whatever may be the outcome it is a fact that stocks in Toledo are much lower at present than for several years past.

There were less than a thousand bags of seed in Toledo elevators when the fall count commenced. Since then the receipts have been, approximately, 13,635 bags, with shipments of 4,586 bags, leaving on hand 9,050. At this time last year there were 24,791 bags on hand, a figure which includes the stocks on hand at the beginning of that year's count.

Reports received from the clover growing districts state that farmers and dealers alike are practically cleaned out and that there is no seed on hand, it having been sold out at the high prices during the period after last year's crop was gathered. What stocks are on hand at other primary receiving points it is impossible to determine, since Toledo is the only city keeping an accurate record of seed receipts and shipments. In a way the other receiving points have Toledo at their mercy in this respect, as they have a full knowledge of its affairs while local men can only guess at the conditions in other places. From the action in this market, however, it is thought that there are fair stocks on hand although there has been nothing to warrant the belief that any large supplies are in waiting anywhere.

A number of railroad men who say they have made examinations into the crop prospects, are authority for the reports that the outlook is promising. Most of these, though, are thought to have made their inspection from car windows.

"I recently passed through the clover seed district of Ohio and Indiana," said one Nickel Plate official a few days ago, "and there is as much clover in sight as ever."

Outside men for the Toledo houses refute this statement by asserting that while the crop now looks good, it is found on a closer examination that the seed is in poor shape and that in a number of places the yield will not run above a bushel to the acre. In other places, where the yield will be above that figure, they say the seed is in poor condition, sometimes so much so as to be almost worthless.

Attempts have been made also to determine the status of the crop across the water, but without result since advices received directly contradict each other, some saying the crop is almost a failure while others have no hesitancy in stating that there will be at least as much if not more than an average yield of good quality.

Prices for the present season have reflected the adverse beliefs to some extent. Last week, at its conclusion, saw seed up to its highest price on the fall and winter options. The rise was due in a great measure to the alarm felt over the possibility of frosts in the corn and clover districts and hurried covering by shorts. The present week has also seen an advance which brought out a big line of stop loss orders and some covering. It is estimated that, omitting the trading of today, there is still a short interest in October seed of about 10,000 bags. One of the largest deals on change in the seed line during this fall was on September 18 when one short covered to the extent of 2,400 bags of October seed at $6.65.

A week ago October and December seed was selling at $6.15 while a month ago prices ranged from $5.47½ to $5.52½. At this time last year $5.67½ was the ruling quotation and in the latter part of September, 1901, the price was $5.25. In 1902 seed made an advance of $1, from $5.67½ to $6.67½ between the beginning of October and the last of the year.

The first sale of October seed this year was on March 7 when the opening price was set at $5.45. The first sale of December seed occurred July 28 at $5.57½.

WEATHER HELPS CROPS.

Has Been Generally Favorable During Past Week.

Washington, Sept. 29.—The weather bureau's weekly summary of crop conditions is as follows:

The temperature conditions for the week ending September 28 were generally favorable, although cool nights were detrimental in the South Atlantic, Eastern and Central Gulf states, while light to heavy frosts, for the most part causing no serious injury, occurred in the more northerly districts eastward of the Upper Missouri valley. A marked feature of the work was the absence of rain, or the occurrence of only very light showers, over much the greater part of the country east of the Rocky mountains, there being only a few areas, of comparatively limited extent, in the upper Mississippi valley, lake region and the coast district of the middle Atlantic states and southern New England, in which the rainfall exceeded the average.

Drought continues in the Ohio valley and with increased severity in Tennessee and the central west gulf states. No unfavorable conditions are reported from the Pacific coast, although rain in southern California, possible have caused slight injury. Southern Arizona and southwestern New Mexico received unusually heavy rains for that region, more than two inches being reported from several stations.

The principal corn states have experienced weather conditions exceptionally favorable for maturing late corn, and while frosts have been quite general over the central and eastern portions of the corn belt, no material damage is indicated. Probably less than 20 per cent of the crop in Iowa is unmatured, and while the proportion yet exposed to injury in South Dakota, Minnesota and Wisconsin is greater, the immature will make good feed. Farther south only a small part of the crop is still soft. Cutting is general in all sections, and some new corn has been marketed in southern Kansas.

While the conditions have been favorable for threshing spring wheat in the spring wheat region, reports of dampness of grain in shock as a result of previous rains continue. Harvest is now completed on the north Pacific coast and threshing far advanced.

With generally seasonable temperature and practically no rain over nearly the entire cotton belt, cotton has opened rapidly and picking has been actively carried on, a large part of the crop having already been gathered. Cold nights and the very general prevalence of drought in the central and western districts have been detrimental, and rust and shedding continue to be extensively reported, although rust is somewhat less prevalent in Georgia. On the whole, the crop has suffered deterioration, especially in the central and western portions of the belt. Little or no top crop is promised. In Texas the plant has almost entirely ceased fruiting, and in some central counties is dying. In North Carolina the conditions have favored the maturity of late cotton, and in South Carolina premature opening has been checked.

The reports respecting potatoes continue very unfavorable.

Plowing for fall seeding has made favorable progress in the Atlantic coast districts and in the states of the upper Mississippi and Missouri valleys, but in the Ohio valley, southern states and the western portions of Kansas and Nebraska the soil has been too dry for this work.

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, Sept. 29.—Close.—An onslaught of millers on the wheat markets of the country this morning and the consequent big demand overcame all early bearish conditions and sent the grain up a notch on the opening. The advance did not stop with the first rise but continued well into the morning, carrying with it other lines. At the start of the market there was considerable uncertainty regarding the effect any further weakness in Wall Street might have, but a better tone was evident there strength was added to grain.

Wheat showed an advance of ⅝c to ¼c on the start and had no difficulty in holding firm until noon. Northwest receipts for the day showed that the predictions that of heavy movement had begun to materialize, but at other points the receipts did not show such gains. Cables were somewhat lower, but did not have their usual effect on the market. Some influence was exerted by the forecast of showers in the wheat belt for tonight with lower temperatures. At noon the market showed an advance from the opening prices.

On the rise country elevators in the west commenced selling their stocks and this with realizing, eased the market off. The break was small, however, and the close showed a gain for the day.

Primary receipts were 1,750,000 bu.; last week, 1,074,000; last year, 1,803,000. Primary shipments were 802,000 bu.; last week, 550,000; last year, 648,000.

Corn was a little weaker on the start, December deliveries showing a loss of ¼c from last night's close. Weather conditions were not unfavorable and receipts were comparatively heavy. The market showed firmer soon after the opening and by the noon hour had made a gain.

One of the principal factors in the strength of the market was the report that the damage in Nebraska by recent frosts was greater than had been anticipated. By noon, however, the market had absorbed all the force of this news and eased off a little. The opening figures were not reached, however, before the close.

Primary receipts were 980,000 bu.; last week, 934,000; last year, 401,000. Primary shipments were 856,000 bu.; last week, 506,000; last year, 320,000.

Oats were practically unchanged at the start, but after the other markets had strengthened up took the cue and slid upward a notch. They remained steady from then until the close of the day.

Clover seed was strong on the opening and took an advance of 5 to 10 cents. The demand was fairly heavy but holders were very backward about parting with stocks, and by noon the market had again advanced. A feverish tone was evident in seed on the new advance. The market eased off from the high point a trifle before the close, but did not lose much of the day's advance on the slight break.

TOLEDO.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Sep. 29	Sep. 28
Cash	82½	82½	82¼	82½	81½
Sept	82½	82⅝	82¼	82⅝	81⅝
Dec	83¼	83⅝	83¼	83⅝	82⅝
May	84⅝	84½	84⅜	84⅝	84
Corn—					
Sept				48¾	49
Dec	46	46½	46	46¼	46¼
May	46	46¼	46	46⅛	46
Oats—					
Sept				38½	38¼
Dec	37½	37⅝	37½	37⅝	37⅝
May	38⅝	38⅞	38⅝	38¾	38⅝
Clover Seed—					
Oct	$6.65	$6.72½	$6.65	$6.70	$6.60
Dec	6.55	6.67½	6.55	6.65	6.50
Jan	6.60	6.65	6.60	6.65	6.50

Rye—No. 2, 59c; No. 3, 57c.
Timothy—$1.55.
Alsike—Sept., $6.80.

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
Sept	76⅝	77½	77½	77½	76¼
Dec	77⅛	77⅞	77	77⅞	76⅞
May	78¼	78⅝	78¼	78⅝	78⅛
Corn—					
Sept	45⅞	46¼	45⅞	45⅞	45⅝
Dec	46	46½	46	46¼	45⅞
May	45⅞	46⅜	45⅞	46	45⅝
Oats—					
Sept	36	36½	36	36¼	36¼
Dec	36⅜	37	36¼	36⅝	36⅝
May	37⅞	38	37½	37⅞	37⅞

NEW YORK

Wheat—					
Sept	84½	84⅞	84½	84⅝	84⅝
Dec	83½	84⅛	83½	83⅝	83⅝
May	83½	83⅝	83½	83¼	83
Corn—					
Sept	52⅜	52½	52⅜	53¼	
Dec	52⅝	52⅞	52½	52⅝	52⅝
May	61⅜	62	61⅜	61⅝	61⅜

Money and Stocks.

New York, Sept. 29.—Wall St.—Vigorous support made itself evident in some of the most prominent stocks, making a fair sprinkling of gains amongst the predominant losses. Pennsylvania and Wabash preferred were lifted a point and the Union Pacific stocks, Baltimore & Ohio, Erie, Louisville, Southern Railway, Missouri Pacific and Rock Island moderate fractions. Four thousand shares of United States Steel preferred sold at 58⅜ and 59 at the opening, compared with 59¼ last night. The first 500 shares of the common sold at 15, followed by 600 shares at 14⅞, thus breaking through yesterday's low record. The bonds declined ¾. There were losses of a point in Tennessee Coal, Pressed Steel Car and Sugar and New York Central fell 5⅜. Norfolk & Western dropped 1¼. Pennsylvania lost its rise within the first few minutes and the tone was feverish and irregular.

Prices moved uncertainly for a while and seemed more inclined to run off. New York Central and Atchison preferred relapsed a point. Buying orders poured into the market from all quarters later and prices rebounded with great violence. Dealings on the rally were heavier than at any time since the prolonged selling movement began. Bears took fright at the support and rushed to cover. Leading stocks sold from 1 to 3 points above yesterday's close, the more important gains being General Electric 3, Amalgamated 2¾, Union Pacific, Brooklyn Transit and Manhattan and Pennsylvania 1¾. Brooklyn Union Gas jumped 10 points. Prices fell back a fraction before 11 o'clock, with an abatement of the furious activity.

The reaction ran to a point in Pennsylvania, Missouri Pacific, Amalgamated, Manhattan, Metropolitan Street Railway and People's Gas, but the advance was renewed. The character of the buying impressed itself as coming from inside and large banking interests and had an intimidating effect on the operations. Pennsylvania was lifted to 117¾. United States Steel preferred rose 2¼ over last night. Net advances of 2@2¾ were established in B. & O., Reading, St. Paul, Atchison, Missouri Pacific, Wabash preferred, Louisville, Union Pacific and some others. Minneapolis & St. Louis jumped 3¾ and Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie 5. Bonds were irregular.

The market felt the effect of profit-taking sales for a short while after midday. But little impression was made on prices by these sales and the advance was renewed with greater vigor. Pennsylvania extended its gain to over 3 points and standard stocks generally gained an additional fraction. The market quieted down again before 1 o'clock and yielded slightly.

Business was smaller in volume during the afternoon and the market lacked the snap and vigor of the earlier hours. Traders were disposed to take profits, but in only a few cases did the reactions reach near a point. Pullman advanced 3 and Lackawanna 4. The market rallied strongly before the end of the hour.

New York Stocks.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. Loco. com.	14⅜	15⅜	14⅛	15¼
Am. Sug. R. com.	106⅜	111¼	106	111¼
Atchison	69⅜	72¼	69⅜	72¼
Atchison pfd.	93	95⅞	93	95⅞
Balt. & O. com.	22⅝	24⅝	22⅝	24⅞
Anaconda	70	70	68	68
Amal. Copper	37⅛	41¼	37⅝	41
Alton com.	19⅝			21
Balto. & Ohio	72½	74⅜	72¼	74⅜
Brklyn. Trans.	72⅜	75⅜	72⅜	75⅜
Can. Pac.	118¼	120½	118¼	120
Chic. G. W.	14			15¼
Clover Leaf	15			24½
Clover Leaf	24			26½
Con. Tob. 4's	52			53
Colorado Fuel	41	42¾	41	42¾
Corn Products	22½			24
Ches. & Ohio	27⅜			30
Detroit United	63⅝			65
Del. & Hudson	149½	152	149¾	151½
Erie common	24½	26¼	24½	26⅜
Erie 1st pfd	52⅝	65	62⅜	65
Ice common	5½			6¼
Illinois Central	124¼			128
K. C. S. com	17¼			18½
K. C. S. pfd	33¾			34
Louis. & Nash	96	98¾	95¾	98¾
Leather com	6¼	6⅞	6¼	6⅞
Leather pfd	75¼	77	75	77
Manhattan	127	129⅞	127	129⅜
Mex. Central	10¾			10⅞
Mex. National	22			22
Metropolitan	100	103¼	99⅞	103¼
Missouri Pac	86¼	88½	86⅛	88½
M., K. & T. com.	17	18	17	18
M. K. & T. pfd.	34	36¼	34	36¼
North Am. Co.	68¼	72	68¼	72
N. Y. Central	114½	116½	114⅜	116½
Nickel Plate com.	20			21½
N. & W. com.	54½			58
Ont. & Western	19⅜	20¼	19⅜	20¼
Penn Ry.	116¾	119	115¼	119
People's Gas Co.	88			91½
Reading cmo.	43⅝			46⅜
Rock Island	22½	25¼	22¼	25¼
Rock Island pref.	57			58½
Rep. I. & S. Co.	9¼	9½	9	9
Rep. pref	60			61
South. Ry	17⅞	19	17⅝	18⅞
South Ry pref.	73½	79⅞	73½	79¾
St. Paul	136¼	139¾	135¾	138¾
South. Pac.	39½	42	39¼	41¾
Texas Pac	21¼	23¼	21¼	23¼
Ten. Coal & Iron	30½	33	30½	33
Union Pac	68¼	71	68	70¾
U. S. Steel	15	16⅜	15⅞	16⅜
U. S. Steel pref.	58⅜	61⅝	58¾	61½
Virginia Chem.	17¾	18¼	17¾	18¼
Wabash com.	17	18¼	17	18
Wabash pfd.	28¼	30¼	28	30
Wab. Deb. B's	52½			53½
Western Union	81¾	81¾	81	81¾
Wis. Central com.	15¾	16	15⅝	15¾
Wis. Central pfd.	34½			35

Live Stock.

Chicago, Sept. 29.—Cattle—Receipts, 12,000; market slow; good to prime steers, $5.25@5.95; poor to medium, $3.75@5.00; stockers and feeders, $2.25@4.25; cows, $1.40@4.30; heifers, $2.25@4.40; canners, $1.40@2.60; bulls, $2.75@4.30; calves, $3.50@7.50. Texas fed steers, $2.75@4; western steers, $3@4.25.

Hogs—Receipts today, 10,000; tomorrow, 20,000; steady to 10c higher. Mixed and butchers, $5.60@6.35; good to choice heavy, $5.50@6.30; rough, heavy, $5.30@5.65; light, $5.75@6.40; bulk of sales, $5.85@6.05.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,000; sheep and lambs, steady. Good to choice wethers, $3.30@4; fair to choice mixed, $2.25@3.25; native lambs, $3.50@5.50.

Cleveland, O., Sept. 29.—(Bower & Bovier's special report to The Blade.)—Hogs—Receipts, 35 cars; market steady to strong; yorkers, mediums and heavies, $6.55; a few select yorkers, $6.60; pigs, $5.90@6.10; stags and roughs, $4.50@5.50; closing steady, all sold.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 29.—Cattle—Receipts, 25 cars; holdovers; dull. Hogs—Receipts, 20 cars; market strong, 5c higher; mixed, mediums, heavy, $6.50@6.55; yorkers, $6.50@6.60; pigs, $6.25@6.35. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 5,000 head; feeling strong; prices same as yesterday. Best calves, $8@8.50; fair to good, $6.50@7.50.

Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 29